The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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A.C.W. Daniels McCullagh Cottage 1901

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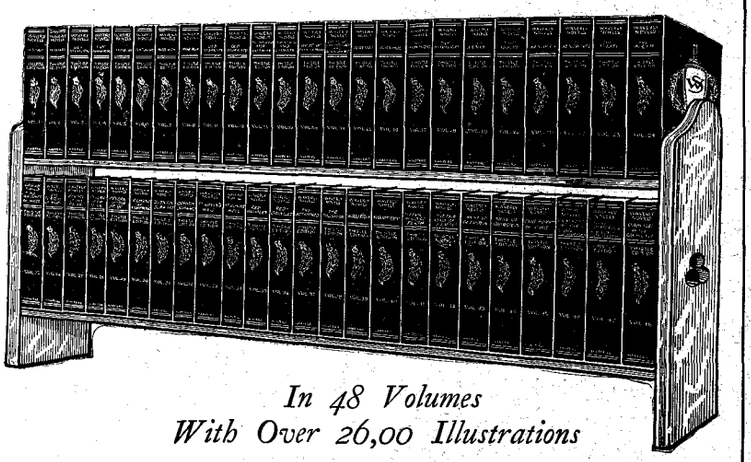

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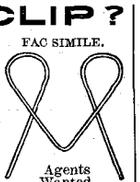

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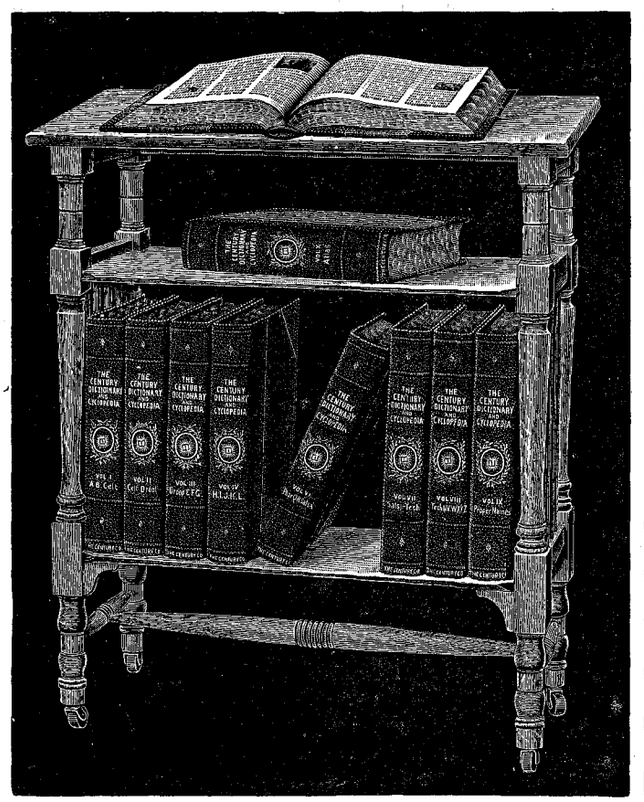

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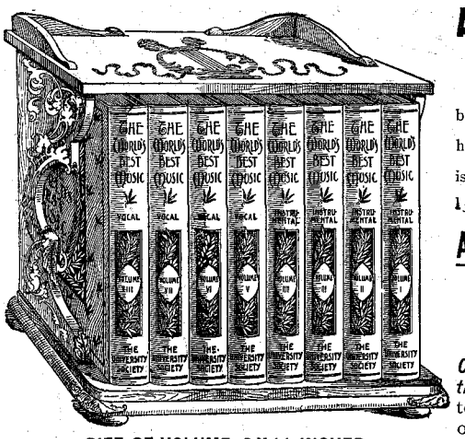

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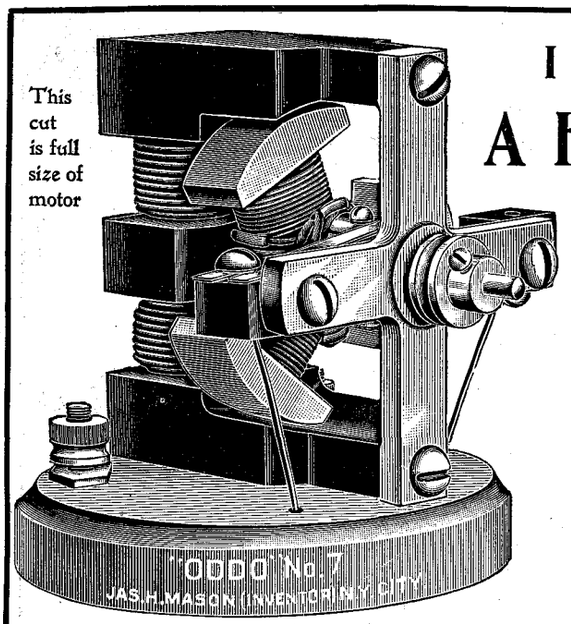

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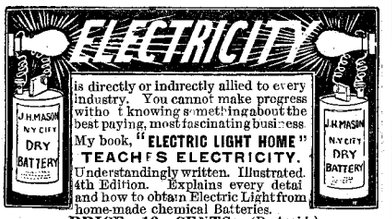
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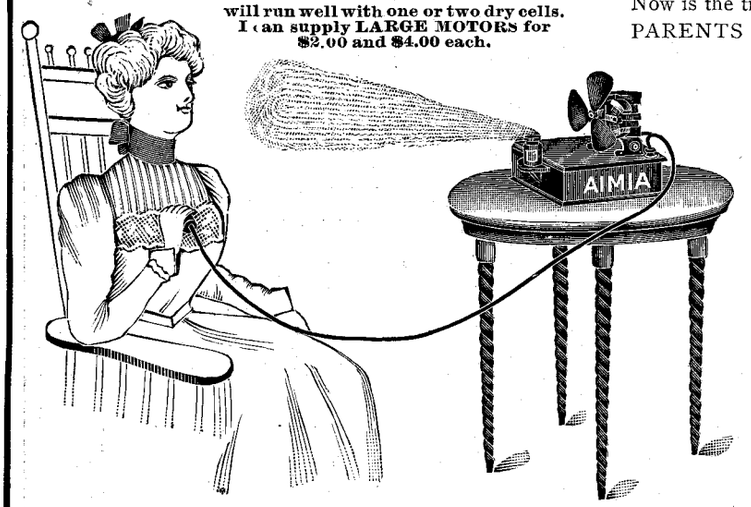

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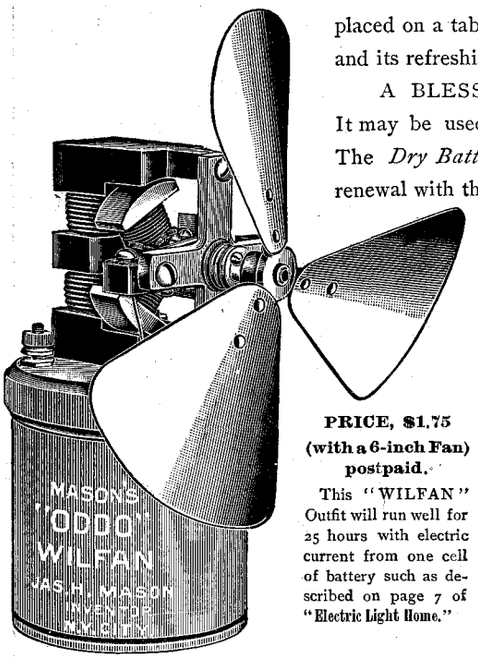

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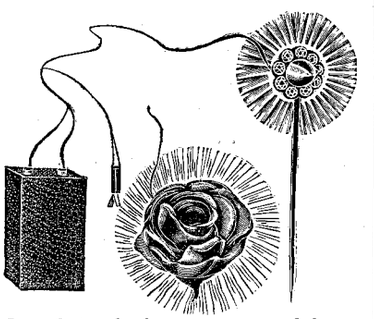

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO SHALL CONTROL THE ISTHMIAN CANAL?

ALTHO the newspapers treat the Isthmian canal commission's report on the route of the canal and cost of building as a very important document, they show a far keener interest in the question as to who shall control it after it is built. The President in his message touched on this point by saying of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty: "I commend to the early attention of the Senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." The Hay-Pauncefote treaty provides that the canal shall be kept open to all nations on equal terms both in peace and war; but the "Davis amendment" (proposed by Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, who died recently), if accepted by both this country and England, will allow the United States to deny the use of the canal to an enemy in war time. The amendment is intended to follow Section 5 of Article 2 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and reads:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Many papers, Republican as well as Democratic, strongly condemn the idea of allowing other nations a voice in the control of the waterway. Some of them point out that the President did not commend the unamended treaty to the "favorable," but only to the "early," attention of the Senate, and express doubt as to whether the President approves it. The New York *Sun*, a strongly Republican paper, says: "We understand that Mr. Hay has threatened to leave the Cabinet unless the whole power of the Administration be exerted to procure the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty unamended. If that is the alternative now presented, let John Hay go while the Monroe doctrine remains, to be for the twentieth century what it has been during the greater part of the nineteenth, the guiding principle of American policy on this continent!" The New York *Journal*, an equally firm Democratic paper, says in a similar strain: "Until the time of John Hay the name of John M. Clayton stood for the low-water mark of American diplomacy. But Hay has made Clayton's blunder seem like inspired statesmanship. He at least never committed the astounding folly of inviting the concert of Europe to take charge of a purely American question." The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) declares that "there is no argument that can be advanced at this time that will reconcile the people to the proposition of building a canal for the use of other nations in time of war," and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) says: "The day upon which England, with her new partner in piratical ambition—we refer to Germany—obtains the right of interference in American affairs will mark the beginning of our downfall as a free republic."

Last spring the House passed the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a purely American enterprise, so that the United States could close it to any other nation in war time; but the Senate has not yet acted on the measure. The opinion was expressed in several newspapers at the time that the House passed the bill largely for political effect, with the understanding that it would die in the Senate. Newspapers which indorsed the Hay-Pauncefote convention and advocated a neutral canal naturally oppose the Hepburn bill. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), for example, declares that the measure "is wantonly offensive, not merely to England, but to all sober-minded and right-thinking Americans, who are shocked at the idea that their country can be guilty of this exhibition of Yahoo international manners"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) says: "So far as the canal itself is concerned, it is safer without fortifications than with, and with scarcely an exception all of our statesmen who have commended the canal to the consideration of the nation have regarded it as a highway for the commerce of the world, and not as an American short cut, or a part of the United States coast line, to use a phrase lately very popular."

The Isthmian canal commission, in its report, recommends the Nicaragua route for the canal because the Government, in constructing a canal by that route, would avoid entangling itself with any private corporation, and could control the canal in perpetuity. As regards the Panama route, the commission says:

"The Government of Colombia, in which lies the Panama canal, has granted an exclusive concession, which has many years to run. It is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon condition that an agreement be reached with the new Panama Canal Company. The commission believes that such agreement is impracticable. So far as can be ascertained, the company is not willing to sell its franchise, but it will allow the United States to become the owner of part of its stock. The commission considers such an arrangement inadmissible. The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the other hand, are untrammeled by concessions and are free to grant to the United States such privileges as may be mutually agreed upon."

In most other respects, however, the commission seems to believe that the advantages of the Nicaragua route are not so decisive. The distances between the Atlantic and Pacific ports are shorter by the Nicaragua than by the Panama route, but this is partly offset by the increased time in getting through the Nica-

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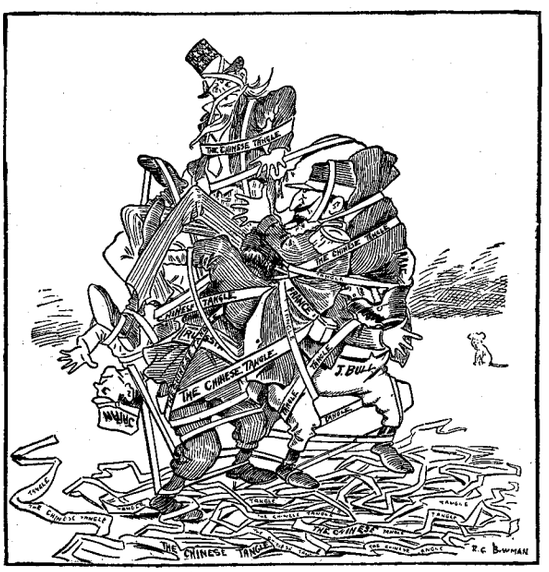
ragua canal. The Panama canal would be shorter, have fewer locks, and less curvature than the Nicaragua canal, so that it would require about twelve hours for a ship to pass through the former and about thirty-three hours to pass through the latter. The Nicaragua route is considered more favorable for sail-vessels, and more advantageous through its development of the adjacent country; but the estimated cost of building it is $200,540,000, as against $142,342,579 for the Panama route. The cost of maintaining the shorter canal would also be less. The entanglements noticed in the paragraph quoted above, however, lead the commission to report unanimously in favor of the Nicaragua route.

MORE LOOTING IN CHINA.

THE reported seizure of the astronomical instruments of the famous Peking observatory by European officers, and the intended shipment of them to Berlin and Paris, bring out protests from the American press. The New York *Tribune* regards the act as "looting of the most wanton and offensive character," and declares that "this is precisely the sort of thing which will most certainly embitter the Chinese mind against all aliens and make immeasurably harder the final task of settlement and conciliation." The Washington *Post* calls the spoliation of the observatory a "monstrous and uncivilized" deed, and goes on to say:



"GETTING IT ALL STRAIGHTENED OUT NICELY."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

"It rivals the destruction of the Egyptian museums and libraries. It illustrates the mission of Germany in China as it has never been illustrated before. The press reports tell us that France took equal part in this inconceivable barbarity. Those reports, however, reach us through English channels, and we must keep in mind British hostility to France and British friendship—a thing of recent birth and doubtful continuity—for Germany. If France has really taken part in this wanton desecration, we shall extend to her the condemnation to which the act entitles her. But there must be better evidence than that contained in statements edited by England in order to secure our confidence. In any case, and without reference to the location of the responsibility, the looting of the Peking observatory remains a blot upon Christian civilization and a fresh arraignment of the hypocrisy and cruelty of the allied invasion of China."

Several American papers commend the action of General Chaffee in this affair. The Peking correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says in a cable despatch: "General Chaffee wrote a letter to Count von Waldersee complaining of the removal by French and German troops of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking, but the letter was returned to him on account of its tone. He has notified the foreign envoys that all persons are prohibited passing the American guard on entering the south gate of the palace, owing to the frequent cases of looting. The ministers are offended at this individual assumption of authority."

A DEFEAT FOR SOCIALISM.

THE defeat of the Social Democrats in the municipal elections in Haverhill, Mass., a few days ago is regarded by many papers as a significant sign of the decline of Socialism. John C. Chase, who has twice been elected mayor of that city on the Socialist ticket, is this year supplanted by Isaac W. Poor, the Republican candidate. The Republican victory amounted almost to a landslide, as the whole city government, with the exception of two councilmen, was made Republican. "What happened in the election for mayor of Haverhill was a repetition of what happened last month in the general election for President," says the New York *Sun* (Rep.).

"Socialism has run its course in Haverhill, just as Populism ran its course in Kansas," declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), adding:

"The Haverhill experiment suggests that Socialism in operation does not popularize itself. That only confirms the lesson of colonies where Socialistic principles are carried much further. The plan of setting the State up in all sorts of business and establishing industrial equality seems to be most popular when cherished as a hopeless ideal the realization of which a wicked and capitalistic world will not permit. When the wicked and capitalistic world does permit it, Socialism seems soon to lose its charm. The model community grows weary and disbands. The town blessed with Socialism fails to appreciate its blessings."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) thinks that local political conditions, rather than sympathy with the principles of Socialism, were the cause of Social-Democratic success, and this view is borne out by the local Republican daily paper, the Haverhill *Gazette*. The voters supported Chase, it affirms, in order to "rebuke political deals" by the old party politicians; but in this case Mr. Poor was chosen "in open caucus of the Republican Party by a majority that was decisive," and in consequence he won popular confidence. The Haverhill *Social Democrat* accepts the defeat philosophically, taking the view that a temporary depression of business and the fluctuation of the discontented, but not strictly Socialist, vote is responsible for the reverse. "The enemy was too strong for us this time," it declares, "but next year's campaign for Socialism began again on the day following the election."

The Whipping-Post in Delaware.—The survival of the whipping-post in the State of Delaware, and the recent flogging there of a fourteen-year-old boy for petty theft, has aroused some discussion in the press as to the efficacy of this method of punishing crime. In the opinion of the New York *Journal*, the practise is a "relic of barbarism" and belongs to the days of the "thumb-screw and rack." "Only Delaware," it says, "has continued to enforce this degrading law, in defiance of progress and the sentiment of other States of the American sisterhood," and it calls upon this State to put an end to the "hideous anachronism" before the dawn of the new century. On the other hand, the Washington *Post* expresses the belief that in cases of hardened crime, such as incorrigible viciousness, wife-beating, etc., the effect of the "cat-o'-nine-tails" is most salutary. It continues:

"Every rational observer in this direction knows that for such monsters there is no deterrent save plain and simple physical suffering. The so-called humane and civilized methods have been tried and found wanting. The brute goes to jail, fares

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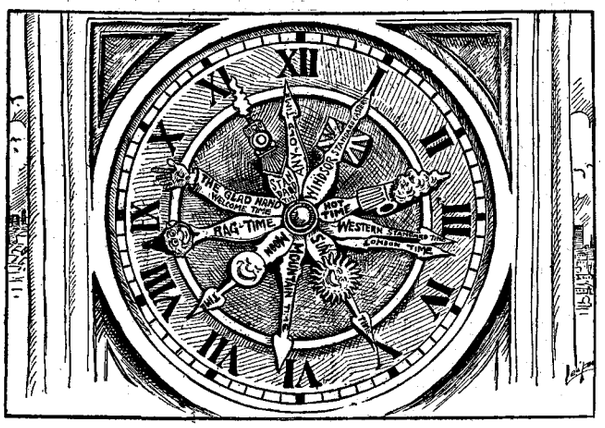
sumptuously every day, while his wretched family suffer cold and hunger, and in almost every instance returns with unabated energy to the practise of his favorite cruelty. For such beasts as these the whipping-post is the only adequate prescription. They are open to no argument less eloquent than the lash. They fear this as they fear nothing else. And if the custom were adopted and rigidly enforced in every city, town, and neighborhood throughout the land, the ends of Christian mercy would be better served."

Harper's Weekly (New York) looks at the matter in the same light, declaring that "a good whipping administered in private would possibly be far more effective as a preventive than a period of comfortable sequestrations upon the banks of the Hudson River or in any other of the first-class criminal hostelries of the country."

DETROIT'S DIFFERENT KINDS OF TIME.

THE amusing struggle that has been on in Detroit during the last few weeks between the advocates of standard time and sun time has, unfortunately, suffered an almost total eclipse, so far as the rest of the country is concerned, by the larger events in war, diplomacy, and politics.

Not every one, perhaps, knows that Detroit has been clinging to sun-time, while nearly every other important city in the land is using standard time. Thus, when it is noon in Chicago, it is 12:28 in Detroit; if standard time were in use in both places, it would be noon in Detroit when it was noon in Chicago. Many Detroiters did not relish being out of step with the rest of the country, and on November 20 the council issued an edict that the city should adopt standard time. The next day there was great turning-back of clocks. Then the question arose as to whether the factories, banks, churches, theaters, etc., should begin and close a half-hour later, or whether they should run on a "split-hour" schedule, instead of beginning and closing on the even



"WHY NOT FIX UP THE CITY HALL CLOCK LIKE THIS, AND PLEASE EVERYBODY?

—*The Detroit News.*

hours. To make it worse, many clung to the "sun time"; and by the end of the week every one in the city was wearing a worried look. The conviction finally dawned upon a large number of the people that it was better to be in step with one another in Detroit even under the old time than to dislocate all their social and business schedules in trying to get into step with cities hundreds of miles away; and great pressure was brought to bear on the city council to reverse their decision. On November 27 they reversed, with the understanding that the question should remain open another week. Another week of what the Detroit *News* says was "perfect chaos in respect to the marking of time" reigned in the Michigan metropolis, and then the council, on Tuesday evening of last week, decided by a decisive vote to stick to sun-time. One of the "standard-time" aldermen derisively offered a resolution providing for the erection of a sun-dial in front of the city hall, but it was buried by referring it to the committee on sewers.

The State of Michigan, some years ago, adopted standard time as the legal mode of reckoning, and the Detroit *Journal* contends that this will compel a great number of commercial and legal transactions in Detroit to conform to standard time. It says further: "The action of the common council reconsidering and repealing an ordinance or resolution recognizing central standard time and authorizing city officials to conform to it, is void and invalid, since the common council has no authority, either inherent or delegated, to repeal state legislation. Standard time is the legal time of the city and county and will continue to be until the legislature changes the standard." The Midland (Mich.) *Republican* says: "Poor, halting Detroit is having a hard time with its time—more kinds of time than it knows what to do with. Only time can tell what it will do this time." The Sparta (Mich.) *Sentinel* facetiously remarks that "it would not be surprising if the old village returned to its first love, horse-cars, before spring."

WHAT THE PRESS THINK ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President's message to Congress breaks all records in one respect: it contains about 22,000 words, being longer by 2,000 words than any message preceding it. Many of the comments, of course, follow the regular party grooves. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), for example, says that the message is "broad, sane, and thoroughly American," while the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) finds it to be "colorless and perfunctory," and declares that it is marked by a "nerveless and spineless incertitude, a flabby shrinking from positive positions," and is, in fact, "little more than a clerkly abstract of the reports of sub-officials." Many Democratic and Independent papers criticize the message as being rather a record of past events than a declaration of policies for the future. As *The Florida Times-Union and Citizen* (Dem., Jacksonville) remarks, the message "has in it far more of history than suggestion."

Some of the most interesting and important features of the message may be briefly stated as follows:

After referring to the remarkable growth of our country in the century now closing, the President relates the course of events in China during the past six months, and reaffirms our policy by quoting from the note of July 3, in which he said: "The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire." The President makes the suggestion that as China may not be able to make a sufficient reparation in the form of a cash indemnity, he is "disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world."

The provisional boundary line in the disputed territory in Alaska, which was denounced by many Democratic speakers in the late campaign, is referred to as "an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska."

In view of the fact that the Louisiana state authorities have not yet brought to justice the persons responsible for the lynching of five Italian subjects of Tallulah, the President recommends that "Congress make gracious provision for indemnity"; and says further: "I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the Congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal Government may be involved. He reiterates the declaration made in his inaugural address that "lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civ-

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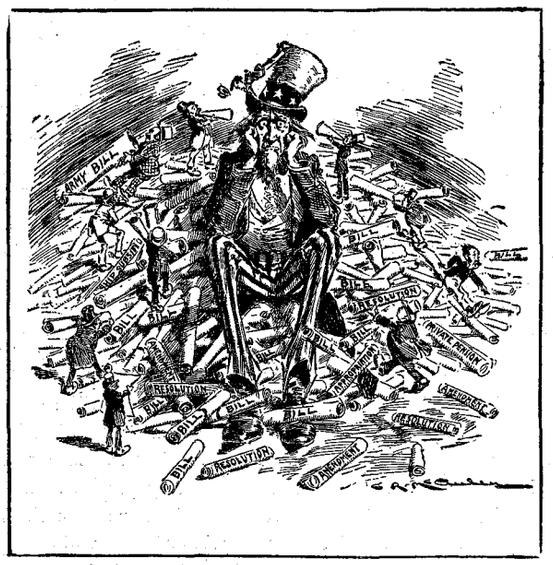
ilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law."

In referring to the newly organized Court of Arbitration whose headquarters are at The Hague, the President makes this important announcement: "I have appointed as members of this court Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; Hon. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney-General of the United States; and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, a judge of the circuit court of the United States."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the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) remarks that "this part of the message reads very much like the famous despatches which General Otis used to send at frequent intervals from Manila, stating that the war was over, and which were usually followed speedily by a call for more troops." "General MacArthur's report is ignored entirely," notes the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and several other papers, and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) suggests that as the message "is quite at variance with the latest published report of General MacArthur, it is fair to suppose that the President has fresher and more hopeful advices." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declares impatiently that "the false pretentiousness of it all, under the circumstances, is unapproachable, and it would be idle to say anything. When a man with his foot on the neck of an unoffending fellow being talks solemnly of extending liberty and equality, he has put himself beyond the reach of the weapons of reason." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) suggests: "Why should not Congress act at this session by giving some assurances to the people of the Philippines that the American Government will be glad to treat them the same way as we have the Cubans? That would end the war and would advance our influence and power in the far East greater than even the success of the war of subjugation."

The Trusts.—The President's words on the trust problem have not brought out much comment from the Republican press. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), which praises the President's declarations on the Philippines, says that "his allusion to the trusts is little better than an evasion of the whole subject," and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) remarks that "it requires no great amount of perception to understand that this means that the trusts will not be disturbed, if the Administration has anything to say about it." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) believes that "the President's message is a confession that, in so far as it is possible to Mr. McKinley and the Republican Party, the Government is to be administered on lines of imperialism and of class-privilege that are foreign to the spirit of its founders"; and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) observes: "It could not be expected that the President, as the great champion of protection, would suggest the real cure for the trusts—freedom of competition, which is forestalled by the tariff." Practically all the Republican papers content themselves with quoting what the President says on this question, without further remark. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) says: "Restraints upon such combinations as are inimical to the public welfare will undoubtedly be found within the purview of federal jurisdiction, and such restraints should be promptly provided for; but the whole subject is so vitally important that it can not be lightly considered, and studied deliberation will be required to insure wise and judicious action."

Reapportionment and Southern Representation.—It is not clear to all the papers just what the President means by his words on reapportionment "as provided by the Constitution." The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Whether or not the President means by this to say that Congress should cut down representation in the Southern States in proportion to the number of negro voters disfranchized we can not say. His language is certainly susceptible of that construction." And the Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat and Courier* (Dem.) observes: "This is capable of two constructions. If the apportionment is based on the population the South will be the gainer, but if it is to be made on a basis of voting population the South will be the loser. . . . His recommendations in the matter of representation in Congress will bring sorrow and regret to the people of the South as it indicates a vacillating spirit and a sentiment which is not in keeping with his statements when on his seven days' tour of the Southern cities." Several Northern papers do not hesitate to advocate a reduction of the South's representation. Says the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): "We should have been glad if the President had called attention particularly to the fact that the Constitution requires a reduction of representation of the States which have restricted the suffrage." And the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) says: "If Congress literally follows the President's advice a very substantial reduction will be made in the representation from the South, both in Congress and in the Electoral College. The provision of the Constitution is mandatory that directs such reduction where the right of suffrage is denied or abridged except for crime. That it is so denied and abridged in several of the Southern States admits of no dispute."

Other Topics.—Altho the President speaks of some questions of neutrality arising from the war in South Africa, "we look in vain," says the Washington *Times* (Dem.), "for a sentence or a word of sympathy for the gallant people of the two South African republics, whose liberties have been extinguished and whose homes have been demolished by England's ruthless hand." It is equally true, at the same time, that no sympathy is expressed in the message for the British. A sentiment on the status of Cuba that is notable because rare is expressed by the Nashville *American* (Dem.) when it says that "it is to be sincerely hoped when the time comes for him [the President] to speak on this question he will have the courage to declare, 'Cuba of right ought to be a part of the United States.' This is the only way it ever will be free. To give it independence, to place it in the hands of Afro-Latin-American political agitators, ever ready for revolt, would disturb seriously the tranquillity of 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, and would not mean free Cuba. It should be stopped at all hazards." Speaking of the international agreement relative to the regulation of the liquor trade in Africa, the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) notes that the President "expresses a wish that there might be a similar agreement for the enforcement of drastic measures in the matter of the liquor traffic in the Western Pacific. Probably this statement will be read at first glance with some satisfaction by the members of the National W. C. T. U. now in session at Washington. Still the fact is not likely to escape those acute ladies that the biggest transaction in all the history of the Western Pacific liquor trade was when, less than a week before this statement was made public, a consignment of 50,000 barrels of beer was cleared from a port on this continent for Manila. The Philippines are under military rule and Mr. McKinley is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. By the simple act of signing his name he could absolutely suppress the liquor traffic in the portion of the Western Pacific where the liquor traffic has shown the most enormous increase during the past decade." The President's closing word of caution against extravagance provokes this comment from the Providence *Telegram* (Ind. Dem.): "Once on a time some one said: 'There is a surplus,' and some one dubiously responded:

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.

"You'll have to keep quiet, Teddy, or leave the room. Willie has the floor at present.

—*The New York Evening Journal.*

'God help the surplus.' We do not think there was any especial divine interposition, and the surplus ceased to be. There is a Celtic philosopher who has embalmed his wit in terse proverbs, and one of these is 'Expand and expind.' Mr. Dooley has struck the spike squarely on the caput. The penalty of expansion is preemption of the piasters. We can not have our pie and eat it, too."

AGRICULTURAL PERILS.—It is a relief to turn from the threats of imperialism and commercial despotism to Secretary Wilson's mild warning that the country is in some danger of being overrun by Belgian hares.—*The Washington Star.*

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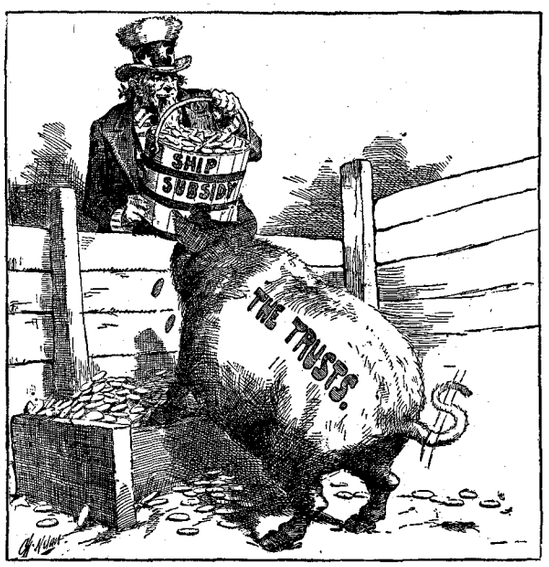
THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

THE President's words "in again urging immediate action by the Congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade" are generally accepted as an indorsement of the shipping subsidy bill which was taken up at the earliest moment by the Senate and which is being strongly pushed by Senator Hanna. This bill provides for giving aid from the Federal treasury to American ships engaged in foreign commerce, and will result, it is alleged, in a revival of American shipbuilding and in the resurrection of America's merchant marine. "American vessels during the past three years," says the President, "have carried about nine per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest,



MORE, ALWAYS MORE.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

part of American trade." The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) heartily agrees with this sentiment, and declares that "the shipping subsidy bill is far and away the most important measure of the session, and it should be passed without delay," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) believes that "it is certainly not creditable to us as a people that we have permitted the overwhelming bulk of the freight-carrying trade to go to foreign vessels." It continues: "We are paying out many millions of dollars a year which might be distributed in America, and it is well worth while trying the experiment of the subsidy bill. In doing so we are but meeting England and Germany on their own ground, but, of course, going them somewhat better; but that is a necessity, if we are to make inroads and gain what properly belongs to us."

It must be said, however, that the great majority of the Republican press condemn the measure, on the ground that it is no more right to pay money out of the Federal treasury to the shipowners than it would be to pay it to railroad corporations, manufacturers, or farmers; and on the ground that the present bill would give the largest rewards to lines that are now running at a good profit, and would aid but little the freighters that must carry most of the foreign commerce. As the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says:

"The provisions of the bill first provide a bounty of 1½ cents per ton per hundred miles on cargoes carried in the foreign trade by American vessels for the first 1,500 miles, and 1 cent per ton for each 100 miles in addition. It then gives increased premiums for size and speed until for the largest steamers of greatest speed the entire compensation reaches 3.8 cents per ton per hundred miles for the first 1,500 miles and 3.3 cents per ton for every hundred miles above that. The result of this provision is that a vessel of less than 12 knots speed, such as will economically carry the vast bulk of our grain, coal, and iron products, would get an initial bounty less than forty per cent. as great as the fast liner which can only ply in the already well-occupied field between the United States and Europe. Moreover, this discrepancy is heightened by the fact that the rate of bounty for distances above 1,500 miles is only 1 cent per ton for the humble but useful freight carrier and 3.3 per cent for the proud ocean flyer. . . . . .

"The purpose of providing American tonnage to carry our coal, iron, and breadstuffs exports is not best served by giving the ordinary freight carrier of 4,000 tons $1,500 for a voyage of 3,000 miles, and the 20-knot steamer of 10,000 tons over $10,000 for the same voyage."

The Philadelphia *North American*, another Republican paper, after speaking of the "grave danger of singling out a particular industry for special favors," adds that "if public money, under any circumstances, is to be given to encourage shipbuilding, it should be given where otherwise ships would not be built, not to companies that will build and sail ships at a profit without any subsidy." The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) declares that "it is a measure for the benefit of a comparatively few, and while it would largely increase their profits and give an artificial stimulus to the development of an important branch of industry, there is reason to believe that shipbuilding will continue to prosper and grow without it." The New York *Times* (Ind.), too, says that "it is a measure that, under the cloak of protection to American industry, imposes on the producers of the country a tax for which they can receive no direct return and of which the effect will be rather to increase than to diminish the cost of transportation of their products. It is also a measure for the benefit of an industry that is already in a most prosperous condition and that needs only the stimulation of open competition to develop indefinitely."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that here is a splendid chance for the Democrats to put up a fight, "and the harder they fight the better they will stand with the American people." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) warns the Republican members of Congress that the passage of the bill at this time "would be highly inexpedient," that it "would not be approved of by the country," and that it "would react on the party." "The result of the Congressional elections of 1890," it continues, "should be borne in mind. Nothing should be done to bring about such a catastrophe in 1902. The men who vote for the pending subsidy bill will not hear the last of it for many years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT ship subsidy bill is another method of extracting gold from sea water.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THAT report of a "big battle" to end in De Wet's capture has been verified in most respects, except the battle and the capture.—*The Pittsburg Despatch.*

"ROBERTS says that the majority of the burghers still at large are fighting under compulsion." "Well, that isn't fair! But say! the minority must be scrappers from away back."—*Puck.*

EMPEROR KWANG SU says that he hesitates to return to Peking for fear that he will "lose his face." Judging by the pictures that we have seen of him he wouldn't lose much if he did.—*The Boston Globe.*

CONTRACTOR: "Did you offer that alderman £100 as I directed?" Secretary: "Yes, sir." "How did he act?" "He looked insulted." "What did he say?" "He said I ought to be in the penitentiary." "What did he do?" "He took the money."—*Tit-Bits.*

A RE-SEATED BILL.
—*Life.*

HAS it ever occurred to the Sultan what an unpleasant predicament he would be in if the battle-ship *Kentucky* should be mysteriously blown up while making a friendly call in a Turkish port?—*The Washington Post.*

A BACK-ACTION COMPLIMENT.—Field-Marshal von Waldersee, whose men have been looting and slaughtering right and left in Peking, is said to be deeply displeased with the American policy toward China. This is just about the neatest compliment which the aforesaid policy could receive.—*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MR. HENLEY ON THE CONDITIONS OF GREAT POETRY.

A WRITER in *The Quarterly Review*, whom we lately quoted, expressed the opinion that England has no great poetry at the present time, for the reason that great poetry is dependent upon certain national conditions which do not at present exist. Mr. W. E. Henley agrees with the first part of this opinion, but takes occasion to comment in characteristic style upon some weaknesses which he finds in the argument of the dignified reviewer. He writes (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, October):

"Says a writer in the current *Quarterly*—a writer lofty, impressive, dictatorial, after the manner of his kind—'Why is there no great poetry nowadays?' And to at least three hundred and ninety and six of Her Majesty's subjects the question will instantly suggest the sole possible answer: 'What does the creature mean? I will send him my book to-morrow!' Yet the writer in the current *Quarterly* has reason on his side, if ever man had; and 'tis only when one comes to scrutinize his theories as to the why and wherefore of the parlous want of which he speaks, that one parts company with him. For, to speak sooth, great poetry is not writing in these latter days. It went out with FitzGerald—perhaps; at all events with Tennyson. And, as matter of fact, it has never come in again, nor, it may be, shall we ever—you that read and I that write—see anything that may be mistaken for a recrudescence. A distinguished surgeon has told us, even now, that genius is a more or less objectionable form of insanity. He may be right, or not. But if right he be, 'tis at least certain that, for the moment, the kind of maniac which produces great poetry is not with us. A few years hence, he may be crowding Bedlam; but for the moment, he is more or less—rather more than less—conspicuous by his absence.

"There is *that* Mr. Yeats, of course; but certainly he doesn't count. Mr. Watson, too—but the Sultan is just now on his best behavior. Then Mr. John Davidson is. . . . But why concern ourselves with a poet who is so obviously indifferent to the necessity for the production of great poetry as Mr. John Davidson? Again, Mr. Stephen Phillips has it in him to do something or other—I scarce know what—'the best since Shakespeare'; but, at the time of writing, he is bent on the production of a play with Mr. Beerbohm Tree; so that great poetry is scarce to be looked for from *him*. Then, there's the Laureate: he would certainly produce great poetry if he could. But something is against him, and he can not do it. He tries his hardest; and he can not do it. He does his best; and Mr. Owen Seaman leaps upon it and guys it, and turns it inside out, and says *he* doesn't think anything of stuff like *that;* and somehow the world is with Mr. Seaman, and the Laureate suffers. All the same, I love and respect the Laureate; for that he remains unchangeable and unchanged. It is true that nobody cares for him—unless, that is, Mr. Seaman be there to speak in his accent and in his name. But it is also true that he, the Laureate, Britain's Alfred the Third, cares for nobody—not a tinker's curse for anybody—but goes on riming 'Cecil,' and 'Wrestle,' and all the rest of it, with a dignity, a seriousness, a faith in himself and in his verse, which take one back to the Heroic Ages (so to speak)—to the great days of Colley Cibber, and Paul Whitehead, and those other master-poetasters who, intent on reverencing the powers that be, have turned an indifferent cheek to the smiter, and have ever got the best of him in the end by drawing their salary, and publishing their 'odes,' and generally showing that the spectacle of a good man struggling with adversity might yet be witnessed in quarters the most unexpected and at the least promising hands. As for the other possible purveyors of great poetry—Sir Blank This, and Sir Dash That—they may, be their politics what the needs of the hour has made them, go hang; and if the gentleman whose emotions are so inordinate and so immense that they can be expressed only in a mixture of Romany and English . . . I could go on; but for the moment this is enough. Here are heaps of great poets."

Mr. Henley thinks that a reviewer "who cares so little, knows so little, apprehends so little of the essentials of poetry as this one [in *The Quarterly*] in his Kiplingizing seems to do, may profitably be put aside, and politely asked to read a little more, and dogmatize a little less." Literary reputations are, he remarks, after all unstable things, and he adds, parenthetically:

"It is worth noting, by the way, that Byron is no longer held a poet because he lacked the *curiosa felicitas*, and was careless of the *mot propre*. Browning either scorned, or was ignorant of both; yet he is none the less a poet for that. 'Igsplain it, men and hangils!' I imagine that Byron has seen the worst that can happen to him. But, if our faith in the *mot propre* and the *curiosa felicitas* have any life in it, there is surely bad time coming for Browning? Time was when 'The Ring and the Book' was described by a person having authority as 'the most precious addition to our spiritual possessions . . . since Shakespeare.' The writer would scarce pass his word for so much now; and ten years hence. . . . But no! I won't be so unkind."

In conclusion, Mr. Henley thus gives his own philosophy of the case:

"For myself I think that the 'old-fashioned' explanation is the best; and that the reason that there is no great poetry on top just now is that there are no great poets. Still, we never know. The reviewer admits that the new gospel of imperialism reads not unlike a reality; and 'tis plain that he does not despair of 'great poetry' on the impulse of an optimistic pessimism (or a pessimistic optimism) which shall some day take our Rudyard (like a colic), and constrain him to produce—not 'spirited poems,' which is all he is fit for, now—but a real achievement in great poetry. But I've my doubts; and, I confess it, I turn with hope and confidence to the conclusions of another reviewer in this same number of *The Quarterly*. It is so full of cheer for the future of English verse! This reviewer's word is that we must 'study balance and the use of resolved feet'—that, in a word, we must put our trust in Mr. Robert Bridges, 'and he will pull us through.' Between the two *Quarterly* reviewers—the pessimistic optimist (or whatever he is) and Mr. Bridges his devotee, can English verse, the medium of Chaucer and Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton, Herrick and Dryden, Byron and Wordsworth and Tennyson, Coleridge, Keats, Blake—can English verse, I say, go wrong?

"I do not think it can. But it behooves Mr. Meredith, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Kipling, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Watts-Dunton, and the rest to make the most of the chance that is here presented to them. If they do, 'great poetry' is ours at once. If they do not——! But I decline to discuss so scandalous an alternative."

Oldest Novels in the World.—Where may the oldest written literature of the world be found? The philosophers of the eighteenth century answered, "In China." In the three first quarters of our century, the honor was snatched from "the Middle Kingdom" and India was proclaimed the cradle of literature. Then came the Egyptologists with real texts, and not merely with hypotheses, and, as was shown by an interesting lecture recently delivered by Prof. Ettore Pais before the Philological Club of Naples and published in *Flegrea*, the claim for Egypt is now incontestable. As the subject of his lecture, Professor Pais chose the romances which are found on many an Egyptian papyrus and which are considered to be thirty centuries old at least. The Pharaohs kept story-tellers in permanent employ, whose duty it was to invent new stories, fairy tales, and tales of adventure as improbable as possible. We possess twenty such stories, found in the course of excavations made during the last ten years. There will be ere long, for modern readers, a voluminous Egyptian literature of romance. Of the twenty novels already published, most belong to the interval 2000 to 1000 B.C. (twelfth to eighteenth dynasty). One of the latest of the novels treats of the chaste love between Ninus and Semiramis. In another novel, Sirene Parthenope and young Metiochos speak of love, and both deny that they have ever been its victim. Metiochos departs, as cold as he came; Parthenope observes that she is on the point of loving him passionately, and as she does not wish to expose herself to the danger of being obliged to renounce her "vestal condition," she cuts off her hair and disfigures herself—face, breast, and arms—in a frightful manner, in order to

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make it impossible for her to yield again to the temptation of trying to please.

The Egyptian novels are written "demotically," in a handwriting the secrets of which are accessible only after years of study, and which, after the Tibetan handwriting, is certainly the most difficult to decipher. Only after five years of persistent work did Maspero succeed in translating an Egyptian text that in any European language would fill twenty ordinary pages. The learned gentlemen who discovered these tales for a long time refused to consider them as mere fiction. It was their opinion that in the land of the Pharaohs everything must have been hierarchic. In the year 1846 an Egyptologist found in Thebes a pillar on which was related that in the time of King Ramses II. (Sesostris) the Princess of Bakhtan was molested by an evil spirit from whom she could be released only when the statue of the god Kohnson was banished temporarily. The savant declared that all that could be based only on historical fact, and Birch and Rougé shared his view. Not till the year 1883 did Erman prove clearly that the story was a mere romance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NIETZSCHEISM IN RUSSIAN FICTION.

STRONG as nationalism is in representative productions of Russian literature, critics recognize the remarkable responsiveness and adaptability of Russian writers to the moral and esthetic tendencies of the hour. No modern literary school, however extreme, lacks followers and protagonists in Russia. There are decadents, symbolists, impressionists, and what not. Nietzsche has many disciples among the younger authors and readers, and Nietzscheism has penetrated into imaginative literature.

Just now, a novelette in a recent number of the leading reviews, the *European Messenger* (*Viestnik Europy*), is attracting attention and critical praise. It is the work of a new writer, a woman, who does not sign her full name, and its heroine is a Nietzscheite who follows her master's doctrine to its ultimate conclusion—and then realizes its enormity and retreats from her "advanced" position "beyond good and evil" to one on *this* side of good and evil. It is a case of regeneration, but under circumstances different from those depicted in Tolstoy's recent novel.

The plot, in brief, is as follows:

A young Russian girl, of aristocratic and wealthy family, is studying art in Paris. An only child, her parents had humored her and allowed her to develop her individuality totally without restraint. She acquires radical modern views, embraces the doctrine of art for art's sake, and the social philosophy of Nietzsche. She regards herself as superior to morality and all convention, as an "over-man," or rather an over-woman. She holds personal comfort and happiness to be the supreme object, the only rational end of life. She compares herself to an orchid—a magnificent but parasitic flower, as she says, which is fed by the sap of other plants. "Is not human art," she asks, "a product of nature, and was not economic inequality essential to its luxurious efflorescence? Let there be human beings without places at the feast of life, we must have our Wagners, Maupassants, and Meissoniers, whatever the cost—highly refined organizations capable of experiencing and giving pleasures beyond the sensibilities of the crowd." The individual, she asserts, does not live for society; society is only a means to individual happiness, and may be ignored or sacrificed when it ceases to be that and demands something from the individual.

This over-woman is in love with some one and is jealous of an ordinary girl who has no pretensions to intellect and power. This simple little girl of the "old" type goes in bathing and gets beyond her depth. In imminent danger of drowning, she cries for help. Our heroine is present, hears the desperate appeal, and, being a good swimmer, can rescue her supposed rival. But she remains passive. Why should she save a fellow creature whom she does not like? The girl is drowned.

At first this tragedy causes the over-woman no sort of uneasiness. Little by little, however, conscience awakens and begins to trouble her. Remorse and self-accusation produce a moral revolution in her nature. She discovers that the voice of conscience is a form of sympathy with others, a fellow feeling as natural as any selfish feeling. She learns to look upon love as the true and only source of happiness—love of humanity, devotion to the unfortunate appearing to her nobler than personal gratification. Her view of art changes, and she comes to regard it as a great humanizing and civilizing agency. Nietscheism gives place to altruism and the Christian ideal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. HOWELLS'S OPINION OF THACKERAY'S ART.

IN his series of articles on the heroines of nineteenth-century fiction, Mr. W. D. Howells has already told us what he thinks of the literary art of Dickens, which he largely classes with the art of a bygone age (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 29). His view of Thackeray also is not altogether flattering. He writes (we quote from *Harper's Bazar*, November 17):

"Thackeray I take to have been an author whose native bent was toward reality in fiction. But he lived in a literary time when it was all but impossible for one to be directly true; one must somehow bring the truth in circuitously, apologetically, almost shamefacedly. A direct rendering of life was then supposed to be wanting in 'imagination,' and tho Thackeray despised and mocked the false in fiction as much as any man who ever lived, he could not help being a man of his time. He put on a fine literary air of being above his business; he talked of fiction as fable-land, when he ought to have known it and proclaimed it the very home of truth, where alone we can see men through all their disguises; he formed the vicious habit of spoiling the illusion, or clouding the clear air of his art by the intrusion of his own personality; and in fine he showed himself in spite of his right instincts a survival of the romanticistic period whose traces in others (especially Bulwer and Disraeli) he knew how so deliciously to burlesque.

"I shall affront some of those who like Thackeray most (but not most wisely) by saying that he came short of his great possibilities by his willingness to dawdle (and shall I say twaddle?) over his scene when it was strictly his affair to represent it, and by his preference of caricature to character, and sentimentality to sentiment. All the same he was a great talent, and the Ever-Womanly knew his ultimate truth so well that she revealed herself to him as she had not to any other English novelist since Jane Austen's time. It is to be distinguished, tho, that she did not fully show herself at her best to him. Her best, indeed, she gave him glimpses of, but it was her worst that she fully imparted, trusting him to render it again so that it should not seem so very, very bad, after all.

"Thackeray's bad heroines are truer than his good ones. These he was apt to make a little too good; whereas, with that tenderness which the Ever-Womanly expected of him, he let us like his bad ones almost as much. Some people like them even more."

Mr. Howells agrees with most readers in assigning the primacy among Thackeray's heroines to Becky Sharp. She has "just that blend of good and bad which convinces of reality in a creation: she was selfish and cruel, but she had her moments of generosity when she was willing to do a good action which could not disadvantage her, and she has, with all her wickedness, ostensibly kept within those limits of decency dear to Anglo-Saxon fiction." She is great, says Mr. Howells, "almost in spite of her inventor, who had such a boyish delight in having found out a character that he could not forbear nudging the reader, and even shouting his satisfaction into the reader's ear, lest he should fail of some point of the discovery. In the retrospect, however, this want of taste, which was want of art, ceases to affect the result, and any one who knows his 'Vanity Fair' sees Becky Sharp as the author imagined her, and as she shows herself in the drama, and does not see Thackeray at all." He continues:

"It is difficult to know what may be the lesson of a character

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so evilly conditioned that its evil was inevitable; but possibly it may be to move the spectator less to 'justice' than to mercy. To this effect Becky Sharp seems to come in spite of her creator, whom we may safely leave to his mistaken severities with her, while we rejoice in the esthetic side of his performance, so altogether better than the ethical. His art is quite unerring in result, tho it is mostly, as I think, so bad in process. There are a hundred proofs of Thackeray's greatness in the story; whenever he deals with Rebecca Sharp, he is great."

Of the celebrated scene in "Esmond," when the treachery of Beatrix is unmasked and the prince is about to leave Esmond's house, Mr. Howells says: "This, I will confess, seems to me great rubbish, of the true historical-romance sort, the mouthing and the posing and all; and of the whole group it is Beatrix alone who seems natural." In regard to another heroine, Blanche Amory in "Pendennis," Mr. Howells thinks that Thackeray's art is here also at fault in several particulars. He says:

"The worst of it all is that Thackeray can not let her alone. He must keep satirizing her, and making a parade of her pretty wickedness, instead of allowing it to show itself in what the poor thing does and says; he must wink at the reader, and whisper him the open secret of her affectation and malice. She is by no means a lady-villain such as some lady-novelists acquainted us with later; it is doubtful whether she is very black-hearted, or would have done any very dark deed. She wishes to be amused, and she wishes to be married; to make a figure in the great world where so many love to shine. She is really very clever, and, as we have seen, very pretty. With half the expenditure of force, she might be much more effective, even in the direction of her ambition, if she would be a little honester; but that is not in the flirt-nature, which in her Thackeray recognized first, in all the importance it has kept since in fiction."

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAUPASSANT.

THE anonymous correspondence carried on by Marie Bashkirtseff with Guy de Maupassant forms one of the most singular incidents known to the world of letters. The New York *Times* gives the following account of it:

"The text of the actual letters will form the final pages of the suppressed portions of the journal which is shortly to appear in book form with the title 'Story of a Woman's Soul.' Here are a few extracts from the letters which passed between the artist and the great conteur, the former always signing her epistles 'Saventine, Joseph':

"'I have profited, sir, by the leisure of Holy Week to reread your complete works. You are a gay dog, incontestably. I had never read you *en bloc* and right off. The impression is therefore fresh, and that impression . . . It is enough to turn all my pupils inside out and to upset all the convents of Christendom. As for myself, who am not at all bashful, I am confounded—yes, sir, confounded—by this intense preoccupation of yours with the sentiment that M. Alexandre Dumas fils named love. It will become a monomania, and that would be regrettable, for you are richly dowered and your peasant tales are well sketched. I know that you have done a life, and that this book is stamped with a great feeling of disgust, sadness, and discouragement. This feeling, which leads one to pardon the other things, appears from time to time in your writings, and leads people to believe that you are a superior being who suffers from life. It is this that cuts me to the heart. But this whining is, I fear, only an echo of Flaubert.'

"After having uttered this criticism, which, as it turned out, was also a prophecy, Mlle. Bashkirtseff closes her epistle with the words: 'Pardon the incoherence of this fragment, and do not leave me long without a letter. Here, great devourer of women, I wish you—and am, in holy terror, your obedient servant.'

"De Maupassant, however, was equal to the occasion, for he immediately wrote a letter which showed a singular insight into the character of his fair correspondent:

"'I have no wish to know you. I am sure you are ugly, and I find I have sent you enough autographs as it is. Do you know they are worth ten to twenty sous apiece, according to the contents? You would have at least two worth twenty sous. . . . . .

"'You ask my exact age. Being born on the 5th of August, 1850, I am not yet thirty-four years old. Are you content? Are you going to beg my photograph now? I warn you I shall not send it to you.

"'Yes, I like pretty women; but there are days when I am utterly disgusted with them. Adieu, my old Joseph. Our acquaintance will have been very incomplete, very short. What would you have? It is perhaps better that we do not know each other's phiz. Give me thy hand that I may shake it cordially in sending a last remembrance. GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

"'Thou canst now give serious information about me to those who ask for it. Thanks to the mystery, I am delivered. Adieu, Joseph.'

"In her next letter Mlle. Bashkirtseff pays him back in his own coin: 'Now I am going to tell you an incredible thing, one that you will never believe, and that, coming now, has only a historical value. Ah! well, it is that I also have had enough of it. At your fifth letter I was chilled. . . . Satiety? . . . But the final touch is the best of all: Adieu, with pleasure. If you have them still, return me my autographs; as for yours, I have already sold them in America at an insane price.'

"From that time on De Maupassant showed an ever-increasing interest in the 'unknown.' But his expressed desire to meet her caused her to become more alert, and her interest in him appears to subside with the growing length of his epistles. And so he *is* allowed to have the last word:

"'Oh! I know well that I shall inspire you now with utter distrust. So much the worse; you will not then want us to meet. One knows more things about any one in hearing them speak for five minutes than in writing for ten years. How comes it that you do not know any of the people I know, for when I am in Paris I go into society every evening? You might tell me to go on such a day to such a house. I would go. If I appeared to you very disagreeable, you would not make yourself known. But be under no illusion as to my person. I am neither handsome, nor elegant, nor singular. That, however, should be all the same to you. Do you go into Orleanist, Bonapartist, or Republican circles? I know all three. Will you direct me to a museum, a church, or a street? In that case I should put conditions, so as to be sure I did not await a woman who did not come. What do you say to an evening at the theater, without your making yourself known, if you like? I would tell you the number of my box, where I should be with friends. You would not tell me that of yours. And you could write to me on the morrow. Adieu, Monsieur! Am I not more magnanimous than the French Guards at Fontenoy?

"'I kiss your hands, madame. MAUPASSANT.'"

EDMOND ROSTAND AND THE LITERARY PROSPECTS OF THE DRAMA.

THE revival of the literary drama in the closing years of the century is one of the most striking of recent developments in almost all the countries of Europe. After a long period of dramatic somnolence in creative work of literary merit, we now have Hauptmann and Sudermann in Germany, Ibsen in Norway, D'Annunzio in Italy, Echegaray in Spain, Pinero, Bernard Shaw, Grundy, and Stephen Phillips in England. But it is in France, and especially in the work of M. Rostand, whose "L'Aiglon," presented in this country by Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt, is now attracting so much attention, that the success of the literary drama has been most marked. A highly appreciative review of his plays appears in *The Edinburgh Review* (October). The writer says:

"He has given us five plays—'Les Romanesques,' a comedy in three acts, produced at the Comédie Française in 1894, and crowned by the French Academy; a four-act play, 'La Princesse Lointaine,' which appeared at the Renaissance Theater, with Madame Sarah Bernhardt in the title rôle, in 1895; 'La Samaritaine' in April of 1897, also produced by the same actress, and described as 'An Evangel, in three tableaux'; 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' a heroic comedy in five acts, which also appeared in 1897, at the Porte Saint-Martin; and 'L'Aiglon,' a drama written in no less than six acts, treating of the life and death of the young Duc de Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon I., and again with Madame Bernhardt as chief interpreter. This last play is actually on the stage in Paris, and, at the moment we write, is still unrevised and unpublished. . . . . .

"From the first, it would seem that M. Rostand had found his personal form of expression without having to fumble for it.

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His verse is of a consistent and really amazing flexibility. We know of nothing like it. In his hands the old, classic, buckramed alexandrine of Corneille or Racine has become fluent, epigrammatic, and supple as the most fluid prose. It is not too much to say that he delights in difficulty; he plays with technical problems, and invents complications only to solve them with a light heart. For scene after scene he limits his actors' lines to speeches of two, three, half a dozen words. He breaks his verse into fragments, which he polishes until they scintillate like diamond dust; until it requires an effort of the hearer's memory to realize that this flashing, hurrying sword-play of dialog is yet submitted to all the stringent rules and conditions of poetic composition. Never since Victor Hugo wrote 'Les Misérables' has the French language given us such an example of astonishing abundance of words, of wit, of dexterity, and of richness of epithet. It is wellnigh a debauch of epithet. As the French say, '*Ça coule de source.*' It would be almost impossible to conceive anything more apparently easy and untrammeled, or to find anything which, on examination, showed more evidence of a scrupulous art. Compare, for instance, the living torrents, the waterfalls, the singing-brooks, and swirling mill-races of Rostand's agile and clear-cut verse to the large, lazy wash of the 'Earthly Paradise'! And yet—as we shall endeavor to point out later on—it is precisely in this exuberant mastery of his material, in this richness of invention, in the extraordinary *vision* that he has of the remotest dramatic possibilities of any incident, that Rostand's danger lies."

The writer regards "La Princesse Lointaine" as representing the high-water mark of Rostand's literary achievement; while in "Cyrano de Bergerac," the best known of his plays in America, the writer thinks that Rostand's style shows signs of a temporary "decline into mannerism." There is a suggestion of confusion, of "a too glittering and teasing brilliancy of language and interruption of incident." And yet the writer adds:

"Having said this, we need only turn again to the work itself—refer once more to its astonishing pages—to be won anew and bribed to silence, so to speak, by our overriding admiration. In this mood, to say of 'Cyrano' that it is too elaborate is like objecting to some vigorous forest-tree that its leafage is confusing. And the comparison holds good on this point—that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is as structural and organic as a noble tree. In France, it is necessary to go back to Molière and to Beaumarchais to find anything of equal dramatic fulness of conception, of equal reach and lightness of touch. Figaro in his abounding wit and play, his suggestion (like the suggestion of some brilliant contemporary) of untapped resources, is the only figure on the French stage to be compared with it; and Figaro has not Cyrano's poetry, nor his sense of natural beauty, nor his pathos.

"It is worth noting that M. Rostand's mind finds all its rich material without once touching the *passionel* themes of the ordinary French drama. He is vivid, emotional, impassioned, without an allusion to, or a glance at, the peculiar side of literature and manners we are complacently agreed to label as 'French.' Indeed, it may be questioned if there were more than two genuinely successful new plays running upon the London stage last season which would not have suffered on this point in comparison with M. Rostand's collected work. 'Art,' says Goethe in his famous definition, 'Art is a liberation.' In this case, the passion for art would seem to have delivered a very modern Parisian from much which still excites a contented laugh among his grosser and less literary neighbors. It was impossible that at his age—M. Rostand is barely thirty—and after a solid, palpable, financial success which even dwarfs the imposing 'returns' of a 'Sign of the Cross' or a 'Trilby'—the creator of Cyrano should escape many pointed reminders of the fallibility of human genius."

The writer thus comments on Rostand's latest play:

"The character of the young Duc de Reichstadt—Napoleon's son, with the blood of the Austrian making question in his veins—has been compared to the character of Hamlet. But Hamlet, it is well to remember, was ever *capable* of action. It is doubtful whether, to the groundling of the pit in Shakespeare's time, Hamlet was not less the thinker we have made of him than simply the struggling man of action. The death of Polonius: the high, stern renouncement of Ophelia: the players' scene when he defies the king in open court: Laertes' death: the king's death—when the play was new it is easy to imagine how the tragic incidents would jostle our later conception of the melancholy and philosophic prince. And, on the stage, every situation, every human emotion but one is possible: the stage will not accept a representation of ultimate failure. Othello is perhaps the only, the magnificent, exception of this rule. And even Othello *chooses* to kill himself: he does not accept defeat.

"But in M. Rostand's last drama the Eaglet never once lifts on the wings of the Eagle. Hesitating, interesting, and impotent in the first act, the pale young prince is hesitating and impotent in the last. It is a poignant moral tragedy; but is it drama?"

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE latest returns of the New York *Bookman* (December) show the following to be the six most widely read books in America, in the order of their popularity:

1. The Master Christian. By Marie Corelli.
2. Eben Holden. By Irving Bacheller.
3. Tommy and Grizel. By J. M. Barrie.
4. The Redemption of David Corson. By C. F. Goss.
5. The Reign of Law. By James Lane Allen.
6. Alice of Old Vincennes. By Maurice Thompson.

Of these, the third and the sixth only were not on the list of last month, and all but the first and third are by American writers.

Besides these, the following are among the most widely read or more important books:

Fiction.

Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
Monsieur Beaucaire. By Booth Tarkington.
The Gentleman from Indiana. By Booth Tarkington.
Robert Orange. By Mrs. Craigie.
The Cardinal's Snuff Box. By Henry Harland.
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.
Dr. North and his Friends. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
The Voice of the People. By Ellen Glasgow.
Philip Winwood. By. R. N. Stephens.
Uncanonized. By Margaret H. Potter.
Richard Yea and Nay. By Maurice Hewlett.
To Have and To Hold. By Mary Johnston.
Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill.
Janice Meredith. By Paul Leicester Ford.
David Harum. (Illustrated edition.) By E. N. Westcott.
Stringtown on the Pike. By John Uri Lloyd.

History, Biography, Etc.

Oliver Cromwell. By John Morley.
The Life of Shakespeare. By Hamilton Wright Mabie.
Napoleon: The Last Phase. By Lord Rosebery.
Thomas Henry Huxley. By P. Chalmers Mitchell.
The War in South Africa. By Captain A. T. Mahan.
Ian Hamilton's March. By Winston Spencer Churchill.
With Both Armies. By Richard Harding Davis.
China in Transformation. By A. R. Colquhoun.
China, the Long-lived Empire. By E. R. Scidmore.
The Breakup of China. By Lord Charles Beresford.

Poetry and Drama.

An American Anthology. By E. C. Stedman.
Early Poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited by J. Churton Collins.
L'Aiglon. By Edmond Rostand. Adapted into English by L. N. Parker.
Home Folks. By James Whitcomb Riley.

Criticism.

Critical Studies. By Ouida.
Critical Kit-Kats. By Edmund Goss.

Religion and Philosophy.

The Riddle of the Universe. By Ernst Haeckel.
The Doctrines of Grace. By Dr. John Watson.
Theories of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. By James Marchant.
The Evangelization of the World in this Generation. By John R. Mott.
Trinitarianism and the New Christology. By the Rev. Dr. L. L. Paine.
A Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings. Vol. III. Kir-Pleiades.
History of the Devil. By Dr. Paul Carus.

In England, as has been usual of late, fiction is greatly in the ascendant. Some eighty or ninety new "six-shilling novels" have appeared in London during the past month. The most widely read books have been the following, of which all but the sixth are by British authors:

The Master Christian. By Marie Corelli.
Quisanté. By Anthony Hope Hawkins.
The Isle of Unrest. By Henry Seton Merriman.
The Infidel. By Miss Braddon.
Boy. By Marie Corelli.
The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg. By Mark Twain.
Rue with a Difference. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

UNDER this title, Samuel Waddington discusses the question, Where did the human race have its origin? Mr. Waddington is inclined to differ with those who would limit the duration of man's existence even to so great a period as a hundred thousand years, and he believes that a million, or even double that number, would be nearer the mark. Writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (November), he says:

"The theory which would limit the duration of man's existence to one hundred thousand years is based mainly on the grounds that no human bones have been discovered anterior to the Quaternary Epoch. But Sir Charles Lyell more than twenty years ago pointed out that altho many hundred flint implements, including a large number of knives, had been collected in the alluvial sand and gravel in the valley of the Somme, not a single human bone had been found therein. 'The absence,' he writes, 'of all vestige of the bones which belonged to that population by which so many weapons were designed and executed affords a most striking and instructive lesson in regard to the value of negative evidence, when adduced in proof of the non-existence of certain classes of terrestrial animals at given periods of the past.'

"He also instances the case of the Lake of Haarlem, extending over 45,000 square acres, which the Dutch Government, by means of powerful pumps, converted into dry land in the year 1853. 'There had been,' he observes, 'many a shipwreck and many a naval fight in those waters, and hundreds of Dutch and Spanish soldiers and sailors had met there with a watery grave; yet in the deposits which had constituted for three centuries the bed of the great lake no human bones could be found.' One or two wrecked Spanish vessels, some arms of the same period, a few coins, and some shells were all that were discovered.

"But if this be true of comparatively recent periods, what human bones, we would ask, can we expect to find in the strata of the Miocene Epoch, a million years or more before the Great Ice Age had begun its work of destruction?"

Negative evidence of this kind is therefore not, the writer thinks, of much value, while there is much positive evidence, of which he cites numerous instances, to show that the date of man's appearance was as early as the Eocene period, which, according to Lord Kelvin, began four million years ago, and during which the temperature of the earth's surface was very high. All this has a bearing on the writer's theory regarding the cradle of the human race. He goes on to say:

"If we take into consideration that man deteriorates in a tropical climate, and advances both physically and mentally in those countries where the temperature in the hottest season of the year seldom exceeds 70° or 80° F., and if we at the same time remember how great must have been the heat during the Eocene Epoch, four million years ago, we shall have no difficulty in perceiving that we must turn to those regions of the North where the temperature at that time would be similar to that of the South of Europe at the present day if we wish to find the most suitable *habitat* for our early ancestors.

"Moreover, if man had been a tropic-bred animal we should not have found him so far north as Britain, or the valley of the Somme, during the glacial period, when the cold was driving the European flora and fauna into the far South.

"If we concentrate our attention on the traces of 'prehistoric man' found in the northwest corner of Europe, we are surprised to note their number and importance as compared with those found in other parts of Europe, in Asia, or in Africa. . . . We are at first naturally inclined to jump to the conclusion that here, in this northwest portion of Europe, was the cradle of the human race. But unfortunately, so far as this supposition is concerned, we find that belonging to the same remote date, if not to an even earlier period, similar worked flints and other human relics are found in America. Now in order to get from Torquay, or the valley of the Somme, from Namur or Düsseldorf to America, or from America to those places, man must either have crossed by the Behring Straits or by the now submerged route across Iceland and Greenland. And this is a most important fact which we can not gainsay or disregard. But if this be so we are compelled to admit that long before the glacial epoch (which is said to have lasted from 240,000 years ago, up to about 80,000 years ago) man was in or near the Arctic regions. There is no getting away from this fact. And as the human race was therefore near the polar regions at a time long anterior to that of any of the flints found in Great Britain or in the Somme valley, we are unwillingly compelled to relinquish the hypothesis that the cradle of the race may have been in the northwest of Europe.

"If, on the other hand, we turn our attention to the traces of 'prehistoric man' in North America, we find that these equal if they do not exceed those of Europe. . . . . .

"But altho these numerous traces of prehistoric man found in America might lead us to suppose that there was the birthplace of the human race, we are unable to adopt that theory. In that continent there are at the present time no anthropoid apes, and so far as we know there never have been any in past ages. Nevertheless we can hardly refuse to admit that the evidence clearly shows that our ancestors were in North America during the later portion of the Tertiary Epoch, and that they came there from or by the Arctic regions, Bering Straits, or Greenland."

The author's own view is that, as the hot earth cooled down, the first parts to reach a temperature sufficiently low to allow life to exist were the North and South Poles; and he points out that other authorities support this opinion, among whom he instances Sir Herbert Maxwell and Professor Miall, who speaks of the northern continents as "the laboratory in which new tribes are fashioned; the starting-point of waves of migration which at length reach to the remotest corners of the earth."

To quote further:

"My own view is that the cradle of the human race was probably the vast tract of unbroken land lying between the Ural Mountains on the west and the Bering Straits, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Manchuria on the east. It also is partly in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Wallace, who suggests that the birthplace of man was probably in Central Asia; but the region to which we refer more especially lies to the north of Central Asia. It is three thousand miles across from the Ural Mountains to Manchuria, and in so large a country the human race may have multiplied for centuries and have reached more than a million members before it spread to the other continents. This region is little known from a geological point of view, and may contain any number of human relics, fossils, flints, skeletons, etc., for anything that we know to the contrary. During the Eocene Epoch the climate and temperature would be similar to that of the South of France at the present time, and would not therefore, be too hot to allow the race not only to exist but also to progress and improve. As its extreme northern boundary is close to the polar regions, in this respect it also meets the view of those who hold that the source of animated nature was located at the Poles and not at the Equator. Its propinquity to the Bering Straits, where there was probably at that time an isthmus joining the two continents, would enable the race to pass over into America, and would account for the fact that they were apparently in that country at an even earlier date than that at which they reach Western Europe. They would also at once spread into China; and we know from the unique and primeval character of the Chinese language that there is no older race on the earth than the Chinese, and that in China mankind may possibly have first learned to talk and develop the faculty of speech.

"In this vast region between Manchuria and the Ural Mountains there are high tablelands and other districts that are comparatively destitute of trees, and it is not improbable that primitive man got separated from, or driven out of, the forest and was compelled to give up tree-climbing and to take to walking on these wild plateaux and prairies. After scrambling along on his 'back hands' or 'hind-feet' for a long time the latter at length would develop the strength and form of the human foot, and would lose the shape and character peculiar to the ape. But this would not take place so long as he was living in woods and was accustomed to use his 'back hands' in clasping boughs and

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climbing trees to reach the fruit that grew thereon. It would not have taken place if his cradle had been a tropical forest.

"Almost opposite Manchuria lies the island where dwell the hairy Ainus, so graphically described by Mr. Landor. Is it possible, we would ask in conclusion, that these closely resemble our early ancestor, prehistoric man?"

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

THE National Irrigation Congress, recently in session in Chicago, is widely commented on by the press as an assembly of great importance, altho public interest does not seem to have been aroused in it, except in the States directly concerned. The Chicago *Journal* (November 23) says of it:

"The Irrigation Congress, which is in session in Chicago, is considering one of the most important problems the country has to face, tho probably few people of this neighborhood realize the fact. With the increase of population we have about reached the limit of naturally arable public lands, and to say that is to say that we have reached the danger-line in our development. As long as a nation has land for the accretions to its population there is small likelihood of serious social disturbances. But when the land is all occupied and the population is increasing, there are sure to arise troubles of every sort besides agrarian. Fortunately for us, we still have a domain of almost illimitable extent, which is capable of supporting a population as large in itself as that we have at present, once water is brought to it. The reclamation of Southern California, of Utah, of New Mexico, and Colorado, or parts of them, shows what irrigation can accomplish. Water, and water only, is all that is needed to make the now arid West the garden of the world. The time has now come when this matter demands the country's earnest attention."

Says *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago) of the same date:

"Years ago the man who declared that a rainless region could be made more profitable than rich valleys where rains were frequent would have been called insane. But in this day there are thousands of fruit-growers and farmers who maintain that more satisfactory results can be obtained by irrigation in the arid region than through rain in the old farming States.

"The progress in irrigation has been so rapid and has been marked by such phenomenal success that it has become one of the great questions of the day. Thirty years ago there were practically no irrigated districts in the West outside of Utah. In 1890 there were 217,000 irrigated acres in crops in Idaho, 263,000 in Utah, 229,000 in Wyoming, 350,000 in Montana, 224,000 in Nebraska, 65,821 in Arizona, and 91,745 in New Mexico. In 1897 the state engineer of Idaho reported the acreage in the State cultivated by irrigation as 315,000 acres, and the total area that was under ditch or that could be covered by laterals from existing canals as 1,250,000 acres. In Colorado there has been a proportionately great increase."

One of the objects of the congress is said to be to urge the general Government to undertake irrigation work on a wide scale on the ground that it is of national importance. It is even claimed that the treasury will benefit by the plan, because it involves the creation of huge storage-reservoirs which will control the flow of the great rivers and make floods less likely. Says *The Times* (Minneapolis) in speaking of this:

"Under present conditions the rivers, as every one knows, are either torrents or slow and shallow creeks. The happy medium of a fair stage of water for the needs of navigation is never of long continuance. The lower Mississippi and the Ohio throughout its entire length furnish annual object-lessons. Elaborate 'improvements' are swept away every spring to be replaced at immense cost and the story of destruction is told again when the next 'high water' comes. Now, the advocates of federal aid to irrigation declare that the scientific storing and distribution of water would so regulate the amount which finds its way to the rivers as to make extreme fluctuations almost unknown. Wing dams, levees, and rip-rap would not be destroyed, channels would not be suddenly choked with sand, and thus millions would be saved. Be it remembered in this connection that receipts from the sale of irrigated lands are expected to pay for the establishment and maintenance of the irrigation systems."

The Eastern press, however, is inclined to look with suspicion on projects of this kind. *The Mail and Express* (New York) admits that irrigation is a "great thing," but intimates that the national treasury can not "stand that sort of ditching." The Baltimore *American* says, in an editorial entitled "A Scheme Worth Watching":

"The millions that the Government will be asked to spend on this and other irrigation schemes will be for the benefit of enterprising white men, who, if they think there is pressing need of such works, should invest their own money in the project. Even if these works were built, it is doubtful if they would pay the interest on the investment. . . . One would think from the representations of this congress that all the arable land in the country was used up and it was necessary for the Government to come forward and rescue the people from starvation. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in Maryland to-day which do not need any irrigation, and which may be bought for one half the price per acre that the speculators demand for these arid alkali deserts in the Southwest. Settlers have here churches, schools, society, and good order, while out there they have the burning sands of the desert and a politic convocation of tarantulas, centipedes, rattlesnakes, and Gila monsters."

The Deseret News, however, is inclined to believe that the pro-irrigation Westerners will be treated fairly. It says:

"There is a disposition in the East to hear what the West has to say upon the matter. Hitherto the East has had an impression that the West alone had any interest in irrigation, but it is felt now that it is of national concern. With this conviction established, due consideration will be given to any feasible plan that may be suggested."

DOES WET COAL TEND TO TAKE FIRE?

IT has been an accepted belief that coal for sea carriage should not be shipped wet for the reason that damp coal is more likely to develop spontaneous combustion than dry coal. In investigations of fire on coal-ships, inquiry has always been made about the weather during the transit of the coal from the pit into the ship's hold. But, according to *The Marine Review*, science has again routed tradition and has now proved beyond doubt that wet coal is less likely than dry coal to take fire in a cargo. Says that paper (November 15):

"The case in point has to do with a fire which occurred on the coal-laden ship *Walter H. Wilson*, and Professor Threlfall was commissioned to inquire into the probable cause. He shows pretty conclusively that wet coal is not the dangerous cargo it has been considered. . . . There is nothing to differentiate the firing of the cargo of the *Walter H. Wilson* from other instances of spontaneous combustion among coal cargoes. The board of trade submitted a number of inquiries to experts entrusted with the case. From a learned disquisition on the subject of pyrites in coal it was demonstrated that no single instance of spontaneous combustion had ever been shown to be due to this cause either on land or sea. On the action of moisture in facilitating spontaneous combustion Professor Threlfall was equally explicit. He said: 'It is the almost universal opinion among coal-shippers and seamen that wet coal is more likely to fire than dry coal. I shall, however, show that this is the exact opposite of the truth and is the result of want of chemical knowledge and of believing that 'one was told when one was young.' He proves that water reduces the initial temperature of the coal and so retards any heating process, and secondly, that if the coal does heat, a great portion of this heat will be absorbed in evaporating the water or moisture occurrent among the coal. The conclusive part of his argument lies in the fact that two cubical bins, each holding two hundred and forty-five and one half tons, were loaded with dry small coal. In one bin the coal was drenched with a hose as it was shoveled into the bin. In sixty days the dry coal reached a temperature of 200° C., and was on the point of firing, while the moist coal in the other bin had reached a temperature of only 35° C. The lesson is obvious."

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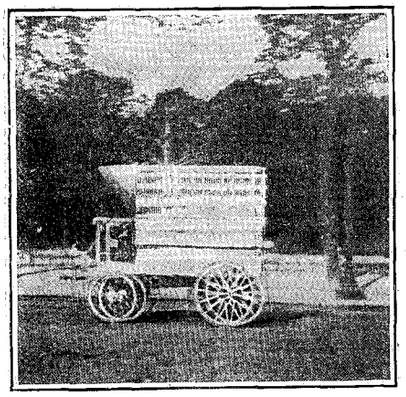
SPEED-MEASUREMENT BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

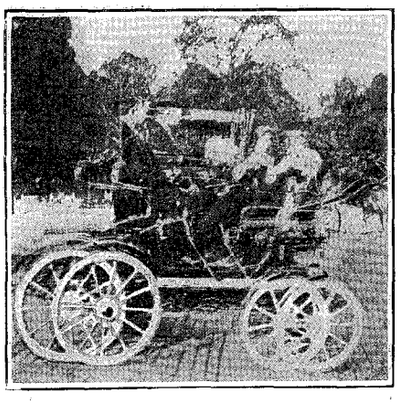
A SIMPLE device for measuring the speed of a swiftly moving vehicle by photography with an ordinary camera has been devised by a Frenchman, M. L. Gaumont. From a descriptive article in *Cosmos* (November 3), by M. Georges Vitoux, we learn that it is necessary only to use a shutter provided with two openings instead of one. Then, says the writer:



I. SLOW SPEED.

"We see at once that if a moving object be photographed, the plate will retain two images, which will be farther apart as the object has traversed a greater distance between the passage of the two openings.

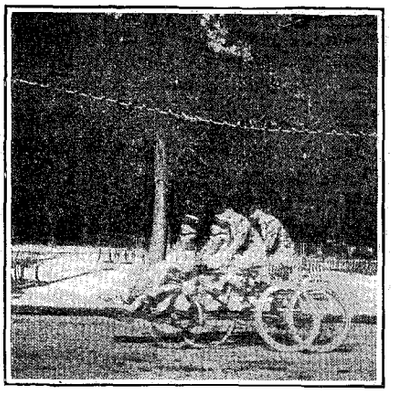
"If we know the precise time in seconds, separating the passage of the two openings, and if we know also the ratio of the real dimensions of the carriage to its photographic representation, we have, by measuring the displacement of the two images in the picture, all the elements necessary for the calculation. . . . . .



II. AVERAGE SPEED.

"The time of passage of the two openings is determined once for all by the makers of the shutter. The dimensions of certain parts of carriages are constant for standard types and may be tabulated beforehand. The displacement of the images can be measured directly on the proof."

The speed of the automobile is then obtained by the formula $\frac{D}{d} \times C \times T$, where D is any dimension on the real carriage; *d* the same on the photograph; C the distance between corresponding points on the two images on the photograph; and T the time between the passage of the openings in the shutter. Of course distances must be given in the same unit. If this is the inch, then, as the time of the shutter is given in seconds, this formula will tell the speed in inches per second; but this is easily reduced to feet per second or miles per hour by the ordinary arithmetical methods.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



III. HIGH SPEED.

RAW FOOD OR COOKED?

THE formation in Chicago of a Raw Food Society, whose members agree to abstain from cooked food, has been announced with due solemnity by the daily press. The president, in a sort of confession of faith, which has been widely published, asserts in effect that live protoplasm comes only from live protoplasm, and that it is therefore in the highest degree foolish to kill the cell by cooking it before taking it into our own organisms. "No oak," he says, "grows from a roasted acorn. All that is life-giving is destroyed by fire. . . . If we should feed our children on raw food, they would grow up physical and moral giants." Our French friends, in whose eyes all that is in any way out of the ordinary is typically American, have noted the formation of this club with interest. In *La Science Française* (November 9), one of them, M. Gabriel Prévost, discusses its purposes with some seriousness, altho he is inclined to set it down as a humbug (he uses the English word for this purpose). After quoting the words of the president with regard to the oak and the wasted acorn, the writer goes on to remark:

"He might have added that no living animal except man cooks its food. We can even say that none uses salt on it, for this condiment is not within reach. A fox that catches a chicken does not even take the precaution to pluck the feathers. A lion devours both hair and skin, and as for the herbivorous creatures, they are content to digest their food without either butter or seasoning. . . . . .

"And all this amounts to—a prodigious humbug, with gastralgic results which will demonstrate to the Raw Food Society that man is neither a lion nor an aurochs, but an animal apart, enveloped in the shirt of Nessus of some forty centuries of civilization.

"Why do we cook our food? Firstly, say the physiologists, because most disease germs are destroyed by a temperature of 100 degrees. I confess that this argument does not strike me powerfully; we eat every day rare beefsteaks whose interior has certainly not been raised to this temperature, and we do not find that our health has been injured. Furthermore, it is certain that the animals that eat raw food are free from three quarters of the epidemics that decimate our ranks. . . . . .

"The argument against the raw-food eaters is much more homely, without being the less conclusive. We cook our food because it is thus made more appetizing, and we should remember that the pleasure experienced in eating is by no means without its effect on digestion. Cause your cook to prepare for you a morsel of trigonocephalus, *à la* Hollandaise; there is no physiological reason why you should not digest it as well as a piece of the most vulgar salmon. But the disgust inspired by the reptile will contract your stomach, which gets rid of it at once. But apart from all trigonocephali, we digest badly what ill pleases us. Now cooking tends to diminish the instinctive repulsion that a piece of bloody meat, fresh from the slaughter-house, inspires in one.

"The president of the Raw Food Society affirms quite gratuitously that cooking destroys the nutritive principles of meat and vegetables. Where has he seen that? Vegetable and animal cells, unless they undergo the heat of a crematory, which would change them into unassimilable carbon, preserve all their value at the temperature of our ovens. There are even foods that do not become edible until they are cooked, such as bread. Just try to live on dough to which a little yeast has been added!

"The truth in the matter of cookery is an average, like three quarters of all truths. It lies between the two extremes of eating food too well cooked and too hot, and of eating it too raw and too cold. We destroy our teeth and our stomachs by taking food boiling hot; we shall give the latter a hard task, and often a painful one, if we absorb food raw and cold. It should be noted, nevertheless, that we can swallow safely a new-laid egg and uncooked fruit, and that certain stomachs can stand raw snails and raw fish. The point on which the Raw Food Society is in the right will scarcely be suspected—it is the point of view of the teeth. We have heard a celebrated dentist affirm that the habit of eating hard substances was the best means of preserving them. And in fact the dog, who cracks bones with his teeth, is the animal whose masticatory apparatus lasts longest. We

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should then be consoled by the thought that at certain restaurants we are served with beefsteaks that, altho cooked, preserve qualities of solidity that require the powers of mastication of an athlete."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORSEFLESH AS A FOOD.

THERE is a popular prejudice against the flesh of the horse as a food, and it is usually eaten knowingly only under compulsion, as in time of dearth or during a siege. Those who were in Paris in 1870, or in Ladysmith last year, knew its taste well, but there are few who profess to like it. It appears from a series of experiments reported in the *Revue Général des Sciences* (Paris), that the popular prejudice has some physiological foundation, since the experimenter, M. Pflüger, found that the exclusive use of horseflesh as a diet is injurious. As he has also discovered a simple antidote to its harmful effects, however, the heroes of future sieges need not hesitate to employ it as a food. To quote the report:

"In the course of an interesting series of investigations on the phenomena of nutrition under various physiological conditions, M. Pflüger was led to feed dogs exclusively on horseflesh during several months.

"The animals thus fed diminished steadily in weight, no matter how large the quantity of meat eaten . . . ; the quantity of nitrogen eliminated always exceeded that taken in the body, no matter how large this latter amount was, and this excess of eliminated nitrogen increased with the progress of the experiment.

"In dogs fed on horseflesh, intestinal troubles are constantly observed. This has also been noticed in certain zoological gardens where the carnivorous animals were fed on horseflesh.

"In an investigation of the cause of these phenomena, Pflüger was able to prove that they were present whether the horseflesh was raw or cooked. He showed that they are due to the presence in horseflesh of some substances not yet determined, which are soluble both in water and in alcohol. When horseflesh has its extractive parts removed by water, a mass is left that has no injurious effects; but the bouillon produces them. The alcoholic precipitate of this bouillon is harmless, but the alcoholic liquid, after the alcohol has been removed, possesses the qualities of the meat itself. Pflüger, taking into consideration the poverty of horseflesh in fatty matter, thought at first that the cause of its injurious qualities was to be found in this lack. But by adding to the flesh fat taken from the same meat, he found that the injurious effects continued to appear. On the other hand, by adding to the horseflesh a small quantity of the fat that envelops the kidney in mutton or beef, or of the fat of pork, Pflüger was able to render horseflesh perfectly harmless. These different fats must therefore possess properties that are antitoxic to those of horseflesh.

"The practical outcome of this is, that if we wish to use horseflesh as food, it is a good plan, to avoid intestinal troubles, to add the kidney fat of beef or mutton, in the proportion of 25 grams [about an ounce] of fat to a kilogram [2.2 pounds] of meat. It is also a good plan to boil the meat in water and to throw away the bouillon.

"Exactly what is the active substance in horseflesh, and what is the mechanism of its action? Pflüger gives some interesting considerations in this regard, but the question does not seem to us to have been yet definitely settled."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Flesh-Eating and Decayed Teeth.—Our reluctance to become vegetarians may ultimately make us toothless, so we are warned by the editor of *Modern Medicine*. He says: "It has long been recognized by dentists that the use of flesh food is a prolific cause of decay of the teeth. Caries of the teeth is due to destruction of the teeth by the growth of microbes. These microbes require for their development the proteid substances which are found in meat or other animal substances. When flesh is used for food, the small fibers which become fixed between the teeth constitute the best possible culture-ground for teeth-destroying microbes. It is for this reason that dentists are so careful to instruct their patients to clean their teeth by drawing threads between them. Dr. Egbert, who has made a careful study of the teeth of the natives of India, in an article in *The British Journal of Dental Science*, states that altho he has examined the teeth of hundreds of Hindu natives, he has never found a single case of malformation, and that the teeth of the Hindu people are remarkably free from decay. They rarely lose their teeth from caries. He attributed this remarkable immunity from a disease which is coming to be almost universal among Americans and English people, in part to the cleanly habits of the Hindus, who carefully cleanse their teeth with a primitive but efficient brush every day, not only as a matter of hygiene, but in obedience to the laws of their religion. He also calls attention to another and still more important factor, the absence of flesh food from the dietary of the Hindu. The rapid decay of teeth manifest among the people of the United States, which threatens to render us a toothless race within a century, is without doubt very largely due to the rapid growth of flesh-eating in this country."

FISHING WITH A STEAM-PUMP.

FISHING by wholesale, by means of dynamite cartridges exploded in the water, has been tried successfully more than once, altho the process does not commend itself to sportsmen. Somewhat on the same order is a novel method of fishing reported in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says the editor of that paper:

"M. Mercier, of St. Aubin du Coudrait, describes one of the most singular fishing devices imaginable. The system, altho of extreme simplicity, is somewhat revolutionary and was discovered by chance.

"A pond on the farm of La Marlequette, bordered by rocky shores, had never been drained, owing to the expense. Last year the proprietor conceived the idea of making use of a powerful steam-pump. . . . Each stroke of the piston drew up a hectoliter [twenty-five gallons] of water, and the pond was therefore emptied in a few hours, and not only was the water drawn off, but also all the fishes that it contained.

"This was a revelation; all the owners of ponds in the neighborhood have at once followed suit, and the owner of the pump is making a specialty of this kind of work. He lets out one of his pumps, modified for this purpose, and the peasants of the region call it 'the fish-pump.'

"Each stroke of the piston brings up a torrent with which are mingled fish and crawfish, together with dirt and débris such as are contained in every pond (old sardine boxes, etc.). A sort of metal basket receives the whole. The water and slime escape, while a boy collects the fish and sorts them according to species and weight.

"Recently, in ten hours the fish in a pond of several acres have been withdrawn at an expense of 36 francs [$7.20]. The process is curious and ingenious, and is probably especially adapted to bring about the extinction of the fish tribe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Role of Electricity in Military Defense.—"In marine warfare," says *L'Electricien* (Paris), "all vessels are provided with electric search-lights, whose use is of the greatest service. The military uses of electricity are taking on new importance and new extent, at the present moment, by its application to coast defense. To assure the better protection of the coast from Villefranche to Toulon, it has been decided to establish special electric posts, intended to reveal the enemy's presence, in case of an attempt at a night attack, by powerful electric beams, which will light up the country to a great distance, will sweep the horizon, and thus, while preventing a surprise, will guide the aim of the land batteries and increase their accuracy. The work on these stations is now being pushed with the greatest activity. They are a kind of blockhouse, built very solidly of cement, stone, and concrete, 6 to 7 meters [20 to 23 feet] high, forming a single piece in which a revolving mount, operated by a hydraulic motor, supports the reflector of the search-light, which has a power of projection varying from 15 to 18 kilometers [9 to 11 miles] and is raised 1.3 meters [4 feet 3 inches] above the masonry platform. The energy is produced by a dynamo of 80 to 100 volts operated by a steam engine in a little engine-house near by, and is transmitted by special cables. One of these stations has already been erected west of Nice, and others will soon be completed, notably at Golfe Juan, Beaulieu, and in the citadel of Villefranche, whose fine roadstead already has its approach protected by two similar stations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THEOSOPHY AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

MR. M. L. GUILD, an American theosophist, believes, with Mme. Blavatsky and most other students of the occult, that the literal text of the Old and New Testaments has been shown by the higher criticism to be a patchwork put together by various unknown writers, and full of errors of history, ethnology, and physical science; but that there is, notwithstanding, an inner sense in which the Bible, like other religious books, is found to be in remarkable harmony with our deepest knowledge of existence. He says (in *The Universal Brotherhood Path*, Point Loma, Cal., October):

"Genesis commences with the statement that 'the earth was waste and void' (Revised Version), referring evidently to the remains of a former earth; which fits in perfectly with the ancient teaching that men, plants, animals, universes, are but reembodiments of their former selves. Otherwise the natural statement would have been that there was no earth at all. These remains of past and the germs of future manifestations exist in 'the DEEP,' the Waters of Space, Primordial Substance, Ether, in which slumbers the Spirit of God, the FORCE of the universe.

"Then comes the 'WORD,' the sound, the potency of those vibrations is but now beginning to be faintly recognized by science. As the Stanzas say:

"'THE VIBRATION SWEEPS ALONG TOUCHING WITH ITS SWIFT WING THE WHOLE UNIVERSE AND THE GERM THAT DWELLETH IN DARKNESS: THE DARKNESS THAT BREATHES OVER THE SLUMBERING WATERS OF LIFE.'

"Thus is produced the first element of manifested life, FIRE. God, or rather the ELOHIM, pleased with manifestation, which gives them a return to conscious existence after their time of Pralaya, or sleep, call this period DAY or Light, and the inevitably following period of non-manifestation DARKNESS or NIGHT. These two, with the 'morning and evening,' the two 'twilights' which *The Secret Doctrine* says precede and follow each period of manifestation, form one DAY OF THE LORD, or Day of Brahma, as the Hindus say. Here if we remember that a Day of the Lord 'is as a thousand years,' and further that the Hebrews, a Semitic race, shepherds and astronomers, meant by a 'year' not 365 earth days, but the solar cycle of 25,000 years, we shall then have in each of the seven days a length of time corresponding closely to a geological age, and thus a scientific statement as well as a more valuable occult one. . . . . .

"Taking these seven divisions in the order given, we have a scientifically correct account of evolution, and one that is in accord with the ancient Wisdom Religion, since the order of appearances of the various kingdoms is that of the third Round when MAN came last. We have: (1) Fire; (2) Air or gases; (3) Water; (4) Land; (5) Vegetation, in its proper order be it noted; (6) a true 'atmosphere,' since it permitted the other planets to *become visible from the earth;* (7) Creeping creatures, fish, and birds; (8) the land animals and the true mammals, for the 'whales' mentioned in the previous verse are TANNIN, seamonsters, dragons, serpents, etc.; (9) MAN.

"This is the scientific order of evolution and that in which according to *The Secret Doctrine* it proceeded in the first Round. The same occult authority states that in the fourth, our present Round, all this was changed, and that Man came first to take possession of the kingdom that was to be his. . . . . .

"Of the Fall in the Garden little need be said here. Mme. Blavatsky has written much to the effect that the 'Tempter' was really the true friend of humanity and a mystical representation of the 'Dragons of Wisdom' endeavoring to give mind and knowledge to the 'forms' created by the ELOHIM, an order of beings lower than the Dragons of Wisdom and unwilling that Man by obtaining mind and knowledge should become their equal. But we find that the mind was given, and at once Man becomes responsible, and his work on earth begins. He is driven out of 'the garden of Eden,' out of 'unconscious bliss.' No longer may he stay in useless happiness. He must take his share in the helping on of evolution. He is driven out of inactivity by mind itself, and is prevented by the flaming of will and consciousness from reentering the irresponsible child-state of humanity."

The early church fathers had much of this idea, remarks the writer. Origen and the so-called heretical sect of the Gnostics built up their theology largely upon theosophical interpretations of the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, the Rev. Robert Taylor and others have even gone so far as to claim that these writings were wholly composed by mystics, and that the mystical meaning was the only one held by the early priesthood of Moses and Christ. Says the writer:

"This idea that the Pentateuch is a popular, and therefore purposely veiled, compendium from the real occult works is further supported by the names of the, to us, unknown books from which it quotes. As has been already stated, the Book of Enoch is really 'the Book of Initiations,' and Enoch himself a High Being who 'walked with God' and required no 'death,' but merely his own will to withdraw from the sight of men. The Book of Jasher is 'the Book of Happiness'; the Book of the Wars of the Lord might easily be, and probably was (we are told such a record exists) a record of the efforts of the Great Helpers of Humanity to help on the Human Race in its otherwise hopeless fight with the Powers of Darkness and 'the Spiritual Wickedness in High Places' that St. Paul speaks of.

"Abraham, significantly enough, is, immediately after his initiation, confronted with a new temptation. The King of Edom (red), whom he had just conquered, comes to him and asks for the 'persons' (the Hebrew reads 'souls') that Abraham has just won from him (thus, doubtless, earning the right to his high initiation), and offers in exchange 'all else.' The temptation is successfully resisted, and the word of the Lord comes unto Abraham, telling him to 'fear not. I will be thy shield.'

"When, further on in Genesis, we come to the story of Jacob and Esau, we are again strongly reminded of the *Mahabharata*, with its struggle between the elder and younger sons. As in the Hindu book, so here it is the elder son, Esau, who represents the more material side of Nature which preceded that of the spiritual, represented by the younger, Jacob; and, as in the Hindu version, it is the younger who eventually wins the heritage. The 'father' in both cases is 'blind.' But in the *Mahabharata* the younger branch is first driven into exile, and after many years of wandering returns to win back its own and enter upon the Kingdom, while Jacob wins at the beginning. Not having fought and conquered the lower nature, however, but having tried to get the better of it by material means, he is obliged to flee from the forces he has aroused, and is driven into exile at the very moment of his apparent success.

"Exodus—telling of the going out of Egypt, which stood in the Jewish mind for all that was dark and 'unclean'; the passage through the Red Sea, which opens to let the children of Israel pass onward, but closes that they may not return to the 'fleshpots'; their wanderings in the 'desert'; their trials and temptations; the 'light' that leads them; the many battles fought before they conquer and reach the promised land, where they establish Jerusalem, 'the Vision of Peace,'—is full of suggestiveness of an inner meaning. It is again the story of those who would advance in evolution, and bring much encouragement with its accounts of repeated falls and failures, followed, however, thanks to their 'Leader,' by as many undaunted struggles onward, and leading therefore to the 'Place of Peace.'"

The "Scientific Method" for Sunday-Schools.—Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and one of the leading psychologists and educational writers of America, has lately been making some experiments in child nature from the side of the religious concepts. The results lead him to the conclusion that in many respects the current Protestant Sunday-school methods are wrong. Such systems as the Blakesly and Union series of lessons are erroneous in method, he says, and contrary to modern psychological and pedagogical ideas. He maintains that in the spiritual training of the child up to the age of ten, the Old Testament should be used rather than the New, for "it is essentially a child's book." In his investigation of the religious ideas of fourteen thousand children, the Old-Testament characters were preferred. By far the largest number of children were most of all attracted to the story of Daniel. David

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and his contest with Goliath came next, while the story of Samuel was third. The Chicago *Chronicle* gives the following editorial summary of his conclusions:

"The New Testament, according to Dr. Hall, should be given at the period of adolescence, when there is the awakening of the sentiment of love. The Old Testament deals with justice, obedience, law, and habit-making, and is therefore specially adapted to young children. In the adolescent period love develops, and consequently the love taught in the New Testament finds a fitting place at that time. 'In the later years of adolescence there is a natural attraction to the spirit of utter devotion as manifested by Jesus, and this is the time for teaching pity, charity, and other unselfish tendencies.' This conclusion of Dr. Hall's, based on a large number of experiments, is widely different from the popular theory. The Old Testament, unless carefully winnowed, has not been thought proper to be placed in the hands of young children, while the beautiful story of Jesus and His love for children has been regarded as the story of stories for the young.

"Dr. Hall has rendered valuable service in the direction of child study, and his influence for good is felt in the educational world. He has especially urged that the child be permitted to live out each stage of his evolution, and that the parent or teacher should not try to force him faster than nature proceeds with him. The day-schools have inclined each year to follow more and more Dr. Hall's ideas, especially as these ideas are in keeping with the most approved German methods of education. It is to be remembered in all this that Dr. Hall speaks as a psychologist and not as a theologian, but, according to his own statement, Catholics, especially in France, have reconstructed the religious training of youth, and Jews have made a greater advance in this respect than the so-called orthodox or the Unitarians."

THE PROPOSED EPISCOPAL CANONS ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

THE question of divorce, which appears to come up for discussion about once in a twelvemonth, is again attracting wide attention from the press. The present discussion is concerned chiefly with the new canons on marriage and divorce proposed by the committee appointed at the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. These canons, which are to be passed upon by the General Convention which meets next year in San Francisco, are as follows (we quote from *The Church Standard*, November 24, omitting the introductory portion dealing with the Hebraic impediments to marriage founded on consanguinity):

CANON ——.

OF THE SOLEMNIZATION OF HOLY MATRIMONY.

§ i. It is the duty of the ministers of this church to conform to the laws of the civil authority relating to marriage.

§ ii. Every minister who shall solemnize a marriage shall without delay make such record of the same as may be required by the law of this church and of the civil authority.

§ iii. No minister shall solemnize a marriage without the presence of witnesses, nor without witnesses to whom the parties are personally known, except in a case in which it is impossible for such witnesses to be secured.

§ iv. No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless nor until, by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been, nor is, the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage.

CANON ——.

OF THE DISCIPLINE OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

§ i. No person divorced for cause arising after marriage, and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation, or received to the Holy Communion, except when penitent and separated from the other party to the subsequent marriage, or when penitent and in immediate danger of death; but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery.

§ ii. No person shall be denied baptism or confirmation or the Holy Communion under this canon until after the minister shall have given to the person due and sufficient notice of such intended denial, and of the right of appeal therefrom as hereinafter permitted.

§ iii. Any person repelled from baptism or confirmation or the Holy Communion under Section i. of this canon may appeal to the bishop of the diocese or of the missionary district, and if, in the opinion of the bishop, further proceedings should be had under the appeal, he shall call to his assistance any two bishops of dioceses or missionary districts adjoining his own, and if, after hearing the appeal as they may deem proper, they shall agree with him that there is sufficient reason to dispense with any of the provisions of Section i. of this canon, the bishop to whom the appeal was taken shall have power to grant the dispensation and such other relief as may be appropriate."

Rev. Dr. John Fulton, a member of the committee and one of the best known canonists in the Anglican Church, says that these canons do not represent what each member of the committee believes to be an ideal ruling, but that they are "on the whole the best *projêt* of legislation that the committee could hopefully submit to the judgment of the General Convention." In *The Church Standard* (of which he is editor), he corrects some widespread misapprehensions relating to the last canon.

"For centuries in the Christian Church there was no such solemnization of marriage as we are accustomed to in modern times. People married themselves under the civil law. It was only after a considerable time that the blessing of the marriage by a minister came to be practised; it was more than fifteen hundred years before the priestly benediction was declared to be essential otherwise than as a mere matter of church order. Now, in the earlier ages of the church's history there existed almost as strong a prejudice against all second marriages as is now entertained against the marriage of divorced persons. What, then, did the church do? Why, since its benediction could not be given without scandal to many of its members, the church simply forbade the clergy to be present at the celebration of all second marriages without exception, even if the former husband or wife were dead. But at the same time, the church testified in no uncertain way that such marriages, however distasteful they might be to popular prejudice, were nevertheless valid marriages which the church could not, and did not, pretend to unsettle. In other words, the church recognized and maintained the *lawfulness* of second marriages, tho it did not concede to the parties the *privilege* even of the presence of the clergy at the nuptial celebration.

"The canon proposed by the committee is undoubtedly intended to enact a similar rule with regard to second marriages of all *divorced* persons, without exception; and if it shall be adopted, the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery will be deprived of the privilege of having his subsequent marriage solemnized by a minister of the church so long as his former wife shall live. But his marriage, if contracted under civil sanction, will be recognized by the church as a valid marriage, and he himself will be subjected to no discipline. The exemption from discipline is clearly expressed in the third proposed canon; but we confess it to be a matter of regret to ourselves that the committee did not put on record an explicit disavowal on the part of the church of any intention to cast the slightest shadow of condemnation upon the marriages of which we are speaking. We should have been glad, and we should still be glad, if some such declaration as this were incorporated in the canon, or inserted as a preamble, or introduced in some other way as a part of the enactment:

"Of the dissolution of the marriage bond, leaving one or both of the parties free to marry again, there is no uniform doctrine or discipline among the churches of God. It is permitted and pronounced for many causes by the orthodox churches of the East, and it is forbidden by the churches of the West. This church has heretofore permitted the marriage of the innocent party to a civil divorce for the cause of adultery, and has allowed such marriages to be solemnized by its ministers.

"This church does not now declare the marriage of such innocent person, if contracted under civil sanction, to be unlawful, and does not permit the parties thereto to be subjected to any discipline for that cause; but it is hereby enacted that no minister of this church shall hereafter solemnize a marriage between any two persons, unless nor until he shall have satisfied himself

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by inquiry that neither party has been, or is, the husband or the wife of any person then living."

Religious and secular comment is, as usual in matters relating to divorce, very divided. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., November 24) says:

"The canons on marriage and divorce which the committee will submit to the next General Convention are published in this issue. The unanimous action of this committee is wholesome and inspiring, and the response to this action by the secular press indicates, with few uninfluential exceptions, cordial approval. This marks a distinct advance in public opinion, a radical change from those lax ideas of the marriage bond that seemed at one time to threaten American society. For the family is the source and fountainhead of all society, and no people can suffer its foundations to be undermined without peril to the state. No nation has ever enjoyed a strong or healthy life where they were not instinctively guarded as its surest defense."

The Outlook (non-denom., November 24) says:

"It does not follow that in such cases [divorce on the ground of adultery] the complainant should be permitted to marry again. There are three parties to every marriage: the man, the woman, and the public. The solidarity of the state and the purity of the church depend upon maintaining the integrity of the family. The community has a right to say that whoever desires to enter upon the marriage relation must do so on the assumption that it is a life relation. It has a right to say that if the marriage has turned out so unfortuitously as to be unbearable, the experiment shall not be tried again. Certainly the church of Christ has a right to say that it will give no sanction, by act or acquiescence, to second marriages in such cases. We hope that the canons proposed by the Episcopal committee indicate a reaction in the public sentiment in this country against that freedom of divorce which has been one of the most injurious and dishonoring features of our national life."

The New World (Rom. Cath., Chicago) says:

"This action of the Episcopal Church is certainly a step in the right direction, if taken somewhat late in the day. But the point which we specially desire to emphasize at present is that this action amounts to an admission that the position at all times taken by the Catholic Church upon this question is the right position. . . . In that church, as every Catholic knows, Christian marriage is absolutely indissoluble. The cases commonly relied on by Protestants as proving the contrary are cases in which it has been held that there was in fact no valid marriage at all. The new Episcopalian position is not more radical, but less radical, than that of the Catholic Church. So far as the indissolubility of Christian marriage is concerned, it would be impossible for any position to be more radical than that of the Catholic Church. The Episcopalians will have to eliminate their 'one excepted cause' before their standard of morality in this regard shall come to be as high as that which the Catholic Church has at all times maintained."

On the other hand, *The Independent* (non-denom., November 22) says:

"It is not merely a question of whether our Lord allowed full divorce for unfaithfulness, and St. Paul added to it the occasion of desertion, altho these facts are clear; for if the reason, principles, and condition which allowed then divorce and remarriage for these two causes still obtain, then the application continues; and if the reason and principles seem to include other offenses as ground for divorce, with right of remarriage, then these offenses give right to remarry, no matter if our Lord or Paul did not happen to mention them. . . . When Paul allowed remarriage to a deserted husband or wife, he said nothing of unfaithfulness, but he knew that in his times the deserting party might be properly assumed to be unfaithful, and now we may assume nothing better of one who has no more conscience than to forsake his partner. Marriage is the natural and decent state for man and woman; marriage is the great conservator of virtue. Therefore, 'forbidding to marry' is a sign of moral and spiritual decay.

"In any case in which marriage is justifiably dissolved, whether for unfaithfulness, desertion, intolerable cruelty, or any other cause which makes it impossible for the parties to live together in marriage, the same reason which makes it proper that any other persons should marry makes it proper that the innocent party should remarry. We do not say the guilty party, tho there may be exceptions; but one who has proved himself unworthy of marriage, who has been unfaithful to its vows, should, as a rule, be no more allowed to remarry than one who is a tramp or an epileptic, or insane or a jailbird. For such a person the vows of marriage have been proved a mockery; an innocent person should be protected against him. Marriage is to such a one no bond of purity. But to forbid honorable marriage to the innocent party is to make virtue harder, and to forbid the life which is natural and chaste. The proposed canon punishes the innocent, while it adds no terror to the guilty; it is opposed to the principles of morality; it is unjust, tyrannical, and wholly vicious, and we hope it will be rejected by the convention."

The Watchman (Bapt., November 22) says:

"This report, in our opinion, is open to the objection of making the rule of marriage after divorce more stringent than the New Testament makes it, for certainly the New Testament allows the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery. This report, we fear, is in closer agreement with the High Church, sacramentarian theory of marriage, than with the letter or spirit of the New Testament."

The Boston *Herald* (November 26), in an editorial criticism of *The Outlook's* words about remarriage, quoted above, says:

"This appears to uphold a kind of asceticism and inhumanity that can not prevail in a world of reason, justice, and charity. If marriage is a life relation of that sort, the immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre, as practised in India, is not wholly illogical, neither would be the forbidding of remarriage after the death of one of the parties. The only logical result of this doctrine is no divorce. What has the unbearableness of the relation to do with the matter if the solidarity of the family must be continued for the sake of the public and the church?"

The Congregationalist (November 24) says:

"The enforcement of this law [the Roman Catholic prohibition of remarriage for any cause] does not appear to promote chastity or the sanctity of the family. When the United States assumed authority in Cuba and Porto Rico, one of the needs crying for immediate attention was reform in marriage laws which would permit legal unions refused for any reason by the church. Similar conditions are found in other Catholic countries. Too severe restrictions on marriage inevitably lead to illicit relations and degradation of the family. If these canons shall be adopted, they will tend to weaken the influence of all the churches in their efforts to promote the sanctity of marriage. Granting that adultery is the only cause which justifies divorce, sound practical sense repudiates the position that the innocent party should be forbidden to remarry."

The Truthseeker (Free Thought, November 24) says:

"The Episcopal Church has made for itself some new canons, one of which forbids ministers to perform the marriage service for divorced persons, and another provides for the excommunication of persons connected with the church who choose divorced persons for mates.

"That is all right. Any one who submits to the dictation of a church deserves all he gets.

"But it occurs to us that the Protestant Episcopal Church takes itself too seriously. Three tailors of Tooley Street once resolved that they were the people of England. And they made canons. But the folks in England went about their business as usual. So, we imagine, will the people of the Episcopal Church, in spite of the General Conference, go on marrying and disagreeing and separating and trying the experiment over again. The eternal feminine will not be balked by so small a thing as a general conference composed of mere men."

Clergymen and Tobacco.—A discussion has lately been going on in some London papers regarding the relation of clergymen to tobacco. *The Home Magazine* (London) points out that only forty years ago a writer declares that many clergymen of "much reputation, with great power in the arts as well as literature, always smoke in the vestry after prayers, during the

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Psalm, while waiting to begin their sermons." *The Westminster Gazette* (November 7) adds some interesting information concerning the use of tobacco by the clergy in different religious bodies. It says:

"John Wesley forbade his preachers 'to smoke or chew tobacco, or take snuff.' This rule still obtains in the Wesleyan ministry. So recently as 1875 the Wesleyan Conference refused to rescind the regulation. It is to be hoped, however, that Wesleyan ministers do not break other rules so frequently as this one. In all Latin countries Roman Catholic priests are forbidden to smoke in public. The Jesuits, it may be noted, have always been noted smokers. They protested emphatically against the many papal bulls condemning tobacco. The Pope does not smoke, but he takes snuff. His predecessor, Pius IX., was a great smoker. To an English visitor he offered a cigar. 'Thank you, your Holiness, but smoking is not one of my vices,' replied the visitor. 'It is not a vice—if it was you would have it,' came the crushing retort. Only a year or two ago the bishop of Kursch, near Moscow, issued an edict forbidding his clergy to smoke, on the ground that 'it is injurious to the health, as well as opposed to all common sense; it is, besides, a great temptation to the laity.' Tobacco, as well as alcohol, is absolutely forbidden to members of the Salvation Army, for 'General Booth' abhors tobacco. Two years ago the Bible Christians refused to prohibit tobacco to their pastors, and more recently the Presbyterians of America returned a verdict of 'not guilty' to a charge that smoking was inconsistent with the Christian profession. Everybody knows what Mr. Spurgeon's attitude on the matter was. Thackeray hoped the day would come when he would see a bishop lolling out the Athenæum with a cigar in his mouth, or at least a pipe stuck in his shovel-hat. He did not live to see this, but the bishop of Manchester has publicly proclaimed the virtues of tobacco as a bond of sympathy between man and man. 'At your idol again, Mr. Hall,' exclaimed a lady once on discovering Mr. Robert Hall, the celebrated divine, with a pipe in his mouth. 'Yes,' said the preacher, 'burning it, ma'am.'"

THE REFORMED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

ALTHO the Church of Christ, Scientist, under the leadership of Mrs. Eddy, has made extraordinary progress in membership and wealth during the past few years, there have been many people holding most of its doctrines who have not approved of the prominence given to Mrs. Eddy and her book in the Christian Science organization. This dissatisfaction has lately resulted in the establishment of a new body, called the "Reform Christian Science Church." The new movement is wholly distinct from the Mental Science movement, which in several important respects represents a different metaphysical standpoint from that of Christian Science, and is separately organized in the form of Mental Science Temples throughout the United States. The founder of the Reform Church is Colonel Oliver C. Sabin, of Washington. *The Psychic Digest and Occult Review of Reviews* (October) gives the following account of the new denomination, taken from an article by its founder in the Washington *News-Letter*:

"It sprang from no sudden impulse, but was the outcome of deep and prayerful deliberation. It was organized to meet a recognized need of Christian Science, which they saw clearly was being fettered by the narrow limitations imposed upon the teachings of its divine principles by the mother-church. While it encourages the reading of all sound Christian Science literature, the only text-book that it uses in its ministrations is the Holy Bible, as the all-sufficient source of the divine knowledge that it imparts to its zealous, truth-seeking membership, who own no master but God, and bow the knee to Him alone.

"Of all Christian Science organizations it is the only one that has established a course of free lectures, wherein is clearly expounded all the fundamental propositions of Christian Science and reasons on which they rest, thoroughly analyzed and fully made known. It teaches the worshipers in its tabernacles to think, and not merely to memorize, and thus they have faith with understanding. It has no sympathy with any system that rests upon the multiplication of miracles so called, and it teaches that the laws of nature, if rightly applied in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, are sufficient to account for the healing of the sick through Christian Science as the true interpreter of the ways of God to man. It holds that what is termed divine revelation, or a direct communication of God to man for a special or exceptional object, is but the announcement of man's immortal soul. That revelation is from within the man and never from without.

"These are the doctrines of true Christian Science, and the Reform Christian Science Church is diligent in expounding them, and has thus achieved a success in doing the 'works' of the Master, which justly entitles it to declare with the Apostle Paul, 'I magnify mine office' (Rom. xi. 13). Having put its hand to the plow it will never turn back, for its 'field is the world.' The blessing of God rests upon its furrows, and the universal healing of mankind is its divinely promised harvest."

THE CONFERENCE ON RELIGION.

THE first meeting of the New York State Conference on Religion in this city the latter part of November was of particular interest because of the many indications of religious cooperation which animated its sessions. *The Outlook* (December 1) thus speaks of it:

"This Conference of Religion (not 'Religions,' as many miscall it) is characterized by the practical aims in which it seeks to unite men of a religious spirit. Its basis in the unity of the religious spirit was illustrated by its specially prepared 'Book of Common Worship.' The venerable Dr. Gottheil, recently minister of Temple Emanu-El, joining in worship with Christian brethren in the chancel of the Church of the Holy Communion, and Dr. Harris, minister of Temple Israel, conducting religious service from the Presbyterian pulpit of the Brick Church, evinced that common worship is the natural product of the one spirit of religion. . . . Economics and civics came to the front in addresses by Drs. Wines, of Washington, Gates, of Iowa College, Raymond, of Wesleyan University, Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of Union Seminary, Mr. Edwin Markham, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Gladden, whose paper was read in his absence. They held that our democracy is imperiled by plutocracy; that the most dangerous men are not those known in law as criminals, but those business men whose intelligence is prostituted to greed, perpetrators of corporate crimes not yet taken hold of by law, buyers and sellers of franchises. Against the practical atheism apparent in political theory and practise the church must rouse the public conscience to acknowledging a divine moral order as the basis of the state. The spirit of fraternity is the condition of stable liberty, but monopoly is the denial of fraternity. 'The water in watered stock,' said Mr. Crosby, 'is the sweat of a brother's brow.' The test of our economic theories, said Professor Hall, is their congruity with the spirit of holy brotherhood, on which is conditioned our seeing the kingdom of God. Plain speaking was not stinted. 'How can the moral consciousness be aroused?' said President Raymond. 'Take a concrete case, and appeal to the people. Here is the Standard Oil Company, with $100,000,000 capital, $48,000,000 dividends, and raising the price of oil.' 'The Unused Power of the Churches in Politics,' the leading subject of the closing session, was presented by Controller Coler, of New York, who urged the well-to-do to get together with the poorer in a practically helpful, neighborly way, and by the Rev. A. W. Wishart, of Trenton, who presented the purification of political life as the political aspect of human redemption, demanding a more social conception of the Gospel, in which 'one former is equal to a thousand reformers.' Since the stirring anti-slavery days no more inspiring conference has been held in New York. Its proceedings, of which only the scantiest outline can be given here, will be published in full, probably by January. For these, and for the 'Book of Common Worship,' application may be made to the general secretary, the Rev. Leighton Williams, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street."

From an opposite point of view, the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., November 29) asserts that such religious meetings as this "Conference of Religion so-called," are at-

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tended only by the "jelly-fish theologian," and that some of the prominent men present no more represented their church "than a chameleon represents the substances upon which it rests occasionally." It says:

"What could be expected of a convention consisting of Jews, Christians, Agnostics, or of a body that would produce 'a manual of common worship consisting of selections from the Jewish, Christian, and Ethnic Scriptures, prayers selected from Jewish offices and Christian liturgies, ancient and modern, as well as from private sources, together with hymns and a wide range of authorship?' . . . Priests, parsons, ministers, rabbis may meet merely as citizens and discuss other things than the fundamentals of their respective faiths; but a Christian can not approach God in any other name than that of Christ, while a Jew can not pray in that name, nor a modern Unitarian, except in a sense unknown to those of the evangelical faith. All such conferences are nets which catch the unwary, and make the impression on many that, as the distinctions between the conferees are immaterial, the subject on which they confer is immaterial or intangible.

"Such a conference of religion as this—as an association conceived and constructed chiefly to make an impression on the public that the differences between the evangelical Christian churches and the Unitarians, the Jews, and others are not fundamental (and as a paftnership in which the latter classes have everything to gain and nothing to lose)—would deserve the credit of being wonderfully well adapted to promote the object designed."

THE "ORDER OF CORPORATE REUNION" AND THE VALIDITY OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

THE subject of valid "orders," although to the layman apparently only a matter of ecclesiastico-legal formalism, really affects intimately some of the great questions connected with the reunion of Christendom. According to the basal theory of all the "historic churches"—that is, the Holy Eastern Orthodox churches of Russia, Greece, and the Orient, the Armenian and other non-Orthodox Oriental bodies, the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion, the Old Catholics, the Jansenists, and some other bodies—no valid Christian ministry exists except through a proper succession of episcopal orders from the time of the apostles, conferred through a laying on of hands. The Church of England has always claimed to possess such apostolic succession; but partly because of an alleged defect in the Ordinal of Edward VI., partly because of the refusal of most or all of the old Roman Catholic bishops of England to take part in the consecration of Archbishop Parker—the first Protestant bishop under Elizabeth—the question of Anglican orders has always been involved in some obscurity. The Vatican, which acknowledges the validity of the orders of the Orthodox Eastern Church, has always refused to acknowledge those of the Church of England and the Episcopal churches allied with it. When an Anglican clergyman is received in the Latin Church, he is conditionally rebaptized, reconfirmed, and admitted to the sacraments of penance and the eucharist as tho for the first time; and if he wishes to enter the Latin priesthood, he is reordained. He is thus treated as tho he were a simple layman—perhaps not even a Christian through baptism. Likewise, the Eastern Church has never officially acknowledged Anglican orders, altho it has, unlike the Latin Church of the West, never denied them; and it reordains Anglican priests who desire to enter its ministry.

This ambiguous status has long been very unwelcome to the advanced Catholic or High-Church school in the English Church. So great a churchman as Mr. Gladstone, who realized that the corporate reunion of the Eastern, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches could never be brought about unless this question were decided in favor of the latter body, took the matter much to heart during his latter years, and partly through his influence the "Commission on Anglican Orders" was appointed by the Vatican. After an examination from the historical and canonical standpoints, the commission reaffirmed the ruling of an earlier pope that Anglican orders are invalid. However, a powerful party still exists in the English Church, under the leadership of Lord Halifax, whose purpose is to bring about a reunion of the Established Church with the Roman See. Public attention was first called to this largely through a remarkable book by Walter Walsh entitled "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement." Concerning some of the surprising revelations of this book, and especially of the remarkable "Order of Corporate Reunion," which is little known in this country, the Rev. Dr. John W. Primrose writes as follows in the Louisville *Christian Observer* (Presb., October 31):

"The Church of England is said to be honeycombed with secret societies, all of which are working in the interests of the scheme for corporate union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome. In this brief article we can refer only to the O. C. R.—the Order of Corporate Reunion. The O. C. R. proposed to organize a body with whom the Pope could treat; that is, a clergy whose episcopal ordination he would recognize. 'It professes to supply not only popish doctrines, but also orders and sacraments such as even the Church of Rome must admit to be valid, tho she refuses those of the Church of England. It has bishops secretly consecrated, and these are prepared to give conditional reordination to such of the clergy of the Church of England as may choose to submit to the process.' In 1894 a Roman priest, editor of a Catholic paper, but formerly an advanced ritualistic clergyman, wrote: 'We have heard just lately that there are now *800* clergymen of the Church of England who have been *validly* ordained by Dr. Lee and his co-bishops of the O. C. R.' These bishops of the O C. R. are said to have been consecrated in mid-ocean, after being rebaptized and reordained deacons and priests. . . . Bishop Lee wrote for *The Guardian*: 'As I am personally challenged on this point, I hold, and *have always held*, that the Pope is the Archbishop's [of Canterbury] direct spiritual superior, both in rank and authority.' He avows his approval of the doctrine of Immaculate Conception. The rector of West Torrington, Mr. Mossman, publicly claimed to be a validly consecrated bishop in the O. C. R. In a letter to *The English Churchman*, he wrote: 'I believe that the bishops of England ought to be elected by the Christian people of England, and that the election ought to be approved and confirmed by the Pope as the visible head of God's Catholic Church here on earth. All I have ever claimed for myself *is to be in what are termed episcopal orders, and even that not publicly.*'"

Rules for Developing Psychic Power.—The following rules for inducing hyperconscious and clairvoyant states, based on the actual experience of a student of occultism, are given in a recent number of *Two Worlds*, which submits them with the suggestion that the reader come to his own conclusions by practical experiment. They are:

"Sit erect; do not lean against back of chair. Let there be no unnecessary pressure on underpart of limbs near knees. Let both feet rest on floor. Let left hand—wide open—rest on left limb. With finger of right hand press closed right nostril and compel breathing during concentration through left nostril.

"Look steadily, though without effort, at black spot on card. Count, allowing an inhalation and an exhalation to each number. Count 30 at each sitting during first day; 60 the second; afterward 80. Close the lips; separate teeth half inch. Think of nothing while concentrating except the counting.

"You may concentrate three, four, or five times daily. Night and morning concentrations are indispensable. You will observe colors, lights, and probably forms; you will also notice a film of light intervene between you and the spot. It will be wavering at first. This film of light must be made to stand still. The consummation devoutly to be wished is that the black spot should absolutely disappear from the card.

"Color a black circular surface the size of a silver dollar; let this be at the center of a white cardboard 12x12. Sit in front of card and about six feet distant.

"Every night, upon retiring, dip a cloth, two and one-half inches wide and long enough to reach twice round the ankle, into cold water, wring out and bind around left ankle."

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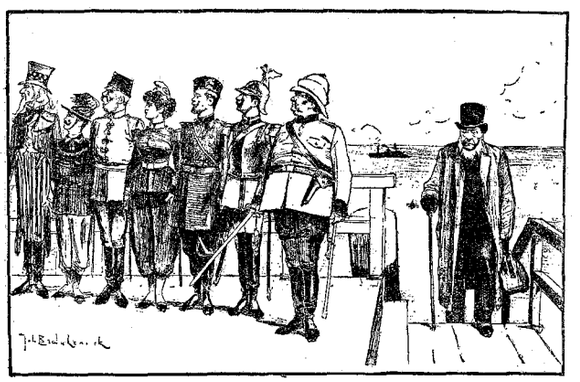
FOREIGN TOPICS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER IN EUROPE.

THE most interesting topic in Europe during the last week or two has been the arrival there of the aged Transvaal President. Mr. Kruger was received with every mark of respect and sympathy in France, but the request of the authorities that the populace refrain from anti-British demonstrations was on the whole carefully observed, tho there were one or two incidents which aroused bitterness of feeling. There appears to have been perfect unanimity among the French press, with the single exception of *La Siècle* (Paris), which was purchased last year by an English syndicate. Henry des Houx, being the spokesman



A DUTCH FORECAST.
J. B.: "Eyes Right!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

of a press committee representing papers of all political shades, addressed Mr. Kruger as follows:

"All French papers, independently of the political convictions they may represent, have taken part in the hearty enthusiasm generated by your cause. All citizens of a free country are deeply moved by the heroic stand you have made for liberty. France has had cruel trials, and she can more than any other country appreciate your heroism. We are for the cause of the Boers because it is just. Hence we ask you to accept our welcome, and our best wishes for the success of your mission."

The British press see in the reception something more than sympathy with the Boers. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"It is fully understood, as was explained by M. Blowitz some time ago, that the demonstrations are intended chiefly as an embarrassment of the Waldeck-Rousseau government. And seeing how completely the French public has been misled throughout the war, it is not surprising that their sympathies should be with a man whom they believe to have been fighting for the legitimate independence of his country. We shall not be in the least disturbed or excited by the honors shown to Oom Paul. The coming of Kruger will soon be followed by his 'passing' from the public attention of Europe."

The reception of President Kruger has nevertheless been ill received in England. To the last it was hoped that the French Government would refuse to receive him. Then it was thought that he would be received merely as a private individual. Instead he was received with the full honors of a sovereign, tho technically as traveling incognito. But the world is warned that England will permit no interference. *The Standard* says:

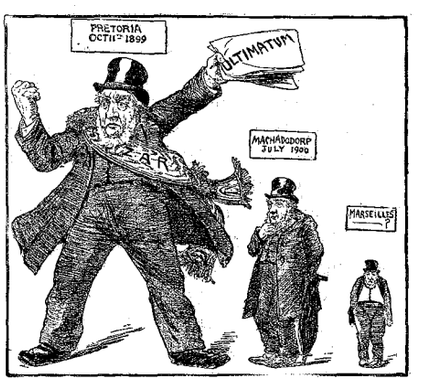
"Tho a display of animosity may be irritating, and may tend to arrest the revival of international good feeling which has of late been apparent, England can afford to ignore it. We began this war with the opinion of the uninstructed portion of the civilized world against us. The contest has been waged with the consciousness that millions of prejudiced people were exulting over our trials and longing for our defeat. . . . The work in South Africa will be finished, whatever be the nature of the proceedings at Marseilles, Avignon, Lyons, Dijon, and Paris. But a polite nation, such as the French claims to be, should reflect before indulging in such wild extravagances. They would regard it as an unforgivable insult were we to entertain a defeated enemy of theirs in the way they propose to receive the ex-President."

The remarks made by Mr. Kruger in one of his speeches about the "barbarism" with which the British wage the war in South Africa has called forth considerable retort in England. *The Times* (London) says:

"It [the reception] gave him the opportunity of repeating through an interpreter to the assembled reporters some of the more extravagant and malignant calumnies against England and her soldiers which have habitually figured in the statements and manifestoes he and his colleagues have issued throughout the war. He seized the chance with avidity, but unless his baffled hatred of this country has destroyed his judgment, he must be conscious that charges of that kind will not be credited by serious thinkers on unsupported and *ex parte* evidence. . . . Ignorant of South African affairs tho Mr. Kruger deems the French, it was injudicious of him to assume that they do not know that his own wife is still residing comfortably in Pretoria under the protection of the British flag. Unless the old Gallic humor is extinct, that knowledge must have rather spoiled the effect of his melodramatic denunciations of our conduct in 'hunting down' the women whose husbands are at the war. He is not himself at the war, it is true, but he still purports to consider himself to be the head of a belligerent state engaged in hostilities with us. It is fortunate for him that we declined to take that view of his position. It is by our sufferance only that Mr. Kruger is in Europe at all, and his friends might do well to reflect upon this obvious and palpable fact when his invective grows too spiteful."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) expresses itself as follows regarding the possible results of the visit.

"Considering the reception which President Kruger has received in France, one can not help thinking that this shrewd old diplomat, whom even Bismarck acknowledged as a superior, may yet accomplish something. Kruger himself has immediately made known the object of his visit. He comes to obtain arbitration. He may have other plans; but that, at least, is his avowed object. He need not, of course, fear that the principle of arbitration will be opposed; but he wants actual support, and that support, even if it were only moral, the European governments can not give without coming to an open breach with England. Yet continental pressure is not absolutely impossible, and there is one other possibility. The French people are still the same generous, impressionable French of yore. Is it not possible that they may have the dash to do what others have not the courage to do."



The Great President. The Ex-President. Mr. Kruger.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY——
—*Cape Town Owl.*

The German comments are very bitter. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the Prussian squires, who furnish nine tenths of the officers and officials in Prussia, says:

"It has been said that President Kruger would visit the German capital. We hope not. He may be refused admittance as were his delegates. We beg the President that he may spare us this humiliation. We could not look the old hero straight in the face, for we know that our conscience is not clear. We know that it is our fault that he is homeless, for were it not for that

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secret treaty Chamberlain would never have dared to begin his war of extermination against a free people."

Canadian papers exhibit a very strong enmity toward Mr. Kruger. "A greedy old tyrant," the Toronto *Telegram* calls him. *The Gazette* (St. John) shares this opinion, and thinks the Frenchmen who welcomed him were chiefly Socialists and Anarchists. It says: "The spectacle of Paul Kruger sitting alone with his gold in exile, lamenting over the have-beens, will be a sight to make, as Carlyle has said, not only the angels, but the very jackasses weep."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND FRANCE.

ALTHO the Triple Alliance has now continued eighteen years, it is not without opponents in Italy and Austria. Crispi still regards the Triple Alliance as the only protection of Italy against French aggression; but in a recent article in the *Nuova Antologia* he intimates that the alliance is also just as efficient a safeguard against Austrian and papal aggression. It is, however, not impossible that the new king of Italy may be less in favor of the alliance than was his father. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is announced that the new King of Italy will shortly visit the different European capitals, and there is a rumor that he will neglect Vienna. Undoubtedly this is on account of the attitude of Austria as regards Rome. There is no Roman question, so far as the Italians are concerned; but in Austria there are still some very powerful factions which refuse to admit that the Pope's temporal rule ended for good September 20, 1870. We will not deny that many Catholics also continue to think of a restoration; but Austria is undoubtedly the only great power by which the question is still given a kind of official recognition. For this reason, the Emperor of Austria did not return at Rome the visit which King Humbert paid him in Vienna, and this refusal to recognize Rome as the capital of the new kingdom arouses the resentment of the Italians. It has been noted, too, that the present King of Italy (then Prince of Naples) showed a marked coolness in his treatment of Emperor Francis Joseph when he met him in Berlin last May.

"To this it must be added that the pan-Italian movement is not wanting in vigor. The Italian Austrians showed greater sorrow over the death of King Humbert than over that of Empress Elizabeth, and in the Tyrol the Irredentists are lifting their heads. In addition, Austria and Italy are rivals for the ascendancy in Albania, where both claim to be predominant from a political and commercial point of view. It may be said, therefore, that the two countries are divided by a profound antagonism."

The *Débats* cautiously remarks further that the Liberalism of France would please young Italy better than the Clericalism of Austria. In Austria, however, there is a suspicion that France has concocted a gigantic plan to draw Italy over to her side by the use of the "greased palm." The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) relates that a great combination has been formed under the auspices of the Crédit Lyonnaise for the purpose of buying up all the important Italian papers. Public opinion is then to be influenced against the Triple Alliance and in favor of France. The *Italie* (Rome), however, says:

"Such a combination would be dishonest, immoral. It is intended to dislocate our military budget, to oppose the idea of a balance of power in the Mediterranean Sea, to destroy the Triple Alliance, and to make Italy completely the vassal of France, if not a French province. Hence we do not believe that there is more in this rumor than one of the worst insinuations that could be thrown out against Italian journalism. For the condition is that influential Italian writers will sell the material and ideal interests of their country, in order to rob her of her independence. Italian journalism is poor, but it can not be bought like that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THERE is no doubt that many companies and individuals have lost heavily by the Paris Exhibition of 1900; but rather on account of overspeculation than because the fair was not a success. That the guarantors of the undertaking did not receive back their capital with interest, or even in full, is certain; but, as the Vienna *Freie Presse* remarks, no one acquainted with such undertakings expects that. They are reimbursed in other ways. From a national point of view, the Exhibition was decidedly a success, according to M. Hanotaux, who writes in the *Journal* (Paris) to the following effect:

Enormous sums have flowed into France, and the forty to fifty million dollars spent have been repaid with interest. The city of Paris alone has taken in $20,000,000 more in local dues. The mistake the complaining Parisians made is that they hoped to repeat the gay exhibition of 1889 on a larger scale. Then Paris came chiefly to amuse herself. This year the provinces and the world abroad came chiefly to learn. The exhibition was above all democratic; one half of France came to Paris, from the villages and small towns, the third-class carriages of the railroads being always full, even if there was room in first-class compartments. Paris has reason to be satisfied, and for every grumbler who makes himself heard there are ten people with well-filled pockets who say nothing.

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) gives some reasons why France may justly be dissatisfied, as follows:

"As hosts, France and Paris made a good showing. But Paris was also among the exhibitors, and there was much room for unfavorable comparison. There was a time when France was ahead of all her competitors. She might be satisfied now if she were in everything still among the first; but that is not the case. In the chemical industries and in electricity France certainly was not among the first. But the most important and most noticeable fact was that Paris has lost trade. She is no longer the center of European business, not even after London."

Some of the English papers assert that the Exhibition was a failure chiefly because many Englishmen who could afford to go to it did not go. *The Standard* (London) says:

"The presence of any members of our own royal family was made impossible by outrages against decency, as well as good manners, which are, perhaps, more easily ignored than forgotten; and the discourtesy extended to individual Englishmen, and the insults to the British nation, of which the inscriptions on the Transvaal pavilion were typical, determined thousands of our countrymen to spend their leisure and their money elsewhere. In other countries there have been other motives for abstention, but they have acted hardly less powerfully. The Exhibition, in fine, has suffered from a combination of unfavorable circumstances, for some part of which the French people themselves have been responsible."

The "outrages against decency" referred to are the French cartoons ridiculing Queen Victoria. Other British papers think that the loss due to the British was not very great. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"Some of these bombastic jingoes would have it that their absence from the Exhibition doomed many of the Rue de Paris side-shows to failure. Let them not glorify themselves on that score. For if it be true that their abstinence from such vulgar manifestations of art caused the failure thereof, it does them no credit. As a matter of fact, these side-shows failed because they were unworthy of success. Their meretricious amusements could in no way rival with the superior attractions of the Exhibition. For the most part the unsuccessful side-shows were mere catchpennies which catered for a lower audience than that which was there to be entertained."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) speaks to the following effect:

The exhibitors have made a good thing out of the exhibition. Much has been sold. In the German exhibit some of the smaller articles were sold three hundred and fifty to four hundred times. Many machines, too, have been sold or ordered as per sample.

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Some of the buildings were sold as they stood, the Japanese building, for instance, and the Swiss building. The workingmen will yet be busy for a long time to come, for it is no easy task to remove the débris. The surplus population of Paris may, therefore, be permitted gradually to disappear. Taken altogether, the fears which were expressed as regards the close of the Exhibition may be regarded as exaggerated. There will be no riots as the result of large gatherings of unemployed.

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) nevertheless thinks that the enemies of the republic will renew their efforts now that the main obstacle, the Exposition, is removed. The aim will be to replace the Radical cabinet by a more Conservative one, which may more easily be made to give place to the Monarchists.

We take the following details from *La Nature* (Paris, November 24):

The Exposition which has just closed registered 51,000,000 people; that is to say, nearly twice as many as in 1889, three times as many as in 1878, five and one half times as many as in 1867, and ten times as many as in 1855. Of these, 3,000,000 were issued to persons officially connected with the Exposition, leaving 48,000,000 of paid entries. The general daily average of entries was 242,000, including Sundays. The entries on Sunday were double, treble, or quadruple those of the other days of the week. Monday was always a busy day, and the numbers decreased steadily from Monday to Saturday. Three times the attendance almost reached 600,000, viz., October 28, 562,585; November 4, 581,120; November 11, 589,448.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the budget of the Cape Colony is a demand for money to make Walfisch Bay a good harbor. Dr. Hoffmann, the member for Paral, thought this a needless expense, as Walfisch Bay is surrounded by German territory, and as the bay has become useless since the Germans, by creating an artificial harbor at Swakopmund, are entirely independent of it. But the new premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, declared that Walfisch Bay must be held, "as the time is probably not far distant when the entire hinterland will revert to Great Britain." This incident and the fact that Cecil Rhodes, in a letter to Sir Alfred Milner, declares he will use his influence as a shareholder in German Southwest Africa companies to prevent the Boers from emigrating there, have created some stir in Germany. The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* says:

"After the Transvaal, the Portuguese possessions; after these, the German possessions! Any schoolboy could follow up this British logic, only in Berlin people seem to be blind. Our 'far-seeing' Foreign Office will, therefore, be glad of the chance to note the remark which escaped the Cape premier. At any rate, the German people will know what to think of it. We are approaching queer times, and it is just as well that we should be able to point to this memento when certain dreamers speak of an Anglo-German alliance."

The telegraph agencies have been almost silent about these incidents. Reuter's agency did not report Sir Gordon Sprigg's words at all, yet they have become generally known in Germany, and, combined with the cool treatment of President Kruger by Emperor William, have led to popular demonstrations, a thing rare in Germany. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"If that secret treaty had not been concluded with Great Britain, Chamberlain would hardly have dared to attack and exterminate the Boers, a free people of our own race. Yet this Boer war is only in the first place directed against the republics. The next thing will be an attack upon our own possessions. That treaty gave England a free hand, and to what extent we have cut our own flesh by it the expressions of Sir Gordon Sprigg and Cecil Rhodes show. Nobody need be astonished at the assurance of the English. Remember the extremely lordly attitude of the British cabinet when Bismarck annexed Southwest Africa. Has our Government of its own free will given up South Africa? British papers assert that the agreement which gives us freedom of trade in the Yang-tse valley gives Britain a free hand in South Africa. Is that the Judas price for which we are to give up the only colony which promises to be of national importance?"

The *Kolonialblatt*, an official organ which is very cautious and mentions only accomplished facts, declares that settlements of Boers in German territory have already begun; but the best land is in the hands of Cecil Rhodes and his friends, who have as yet failed to negotiate for its sale. Some of the Boers, however, have already begun to till the soil, and it remains to be seen whether the German Government will drive them off to please the English. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"That Cecil Rhodes should act as if he were lord of German Southwest Africa is very 'cheeky' of him; but Cecil Rhodes is, after all, only a private person, whose conceited boasts are nothing new. But when a premier publicly declares that German territory will soon pass into English hands, the matter looks very different. It is without precedent. An explanation appears to be needed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAPITAL AND LABOR COMING TOGETHER.

AN important new departure in the relations between capital and labor is chronicled in England, in the form of an alliance between workmen's unions and employers' associations. Germany, as a rival of England in industrial matters, notes the change with interest. We quote as follows from the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne):

"The battle of industrialism, the fight between labor and capital, is still raging in the world, but in the home of modern industry, England, the arms are being grounded, and the two forces have combined. The new combination, called by its originator, E. J. Smith, of Birmingham, 'The Alliance,' has already taken root in many places in Scotland and England. The labor unions belonging to it require their members to work for none but members of the employers' associations, and the latter agree to employ only union members, at the same time guaranteeing that wages shall be increased in accordance with prices. This is a far-reaching attempt to end the struggle between labor and capital. . . . At present the new combination must necessarily be restricted to employers and skilled laborers. Unskilled labor can not be used for such alliances. This must also lead to a division of the labor forces, and in turn lessen the danger of a conflict with a powerful proletariat."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) does not think that the new combination will lead to a speedy cessation of labor troubles, as the unskilled laborers will fight all the harder because they are deprived of the assistance of their more skilled comrades. Be that as it may, however, people in England, notes the editor, have learned the principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

In France another attempt is being made to introduce compulsory arbitration. The *Journal* (Paris) expresses itself to the following effect:

A bill has been proposed to make arbitration compulsory as far as possible, and there is some hope of its passage. Compulsory arbitration will be made with regard to all state contracts, and in case of strikes contractors must agree to abide by the decisions of the official arbitration council. The intention is not to restrict the liberty of the workingmen, but to prevent hasty strikes. If a strike has been ordered, all the men must go out who have signed the agreement; but a vote must be taken every seven days, and the first time the majority vote against the strike, all must return to work.

In Germany, little seems to be done in the way of plans for the settlement of labor disputes; but the gigantic insurance system is making itself felt more and more, and strikes are neither as numerous nor as bitter as elsewhere. The *Echo* (Berlin) says:

"The German insurance system is among the best institutions of the empire. For insurance against illness, the cost of which is paid two thirds by the workmen and one third by the employers, $350,000,000 was paid between 1885 and 1900. For accident insurance, the cost of which rests on the employers alone, $5,000,000 was paid. For invalid and old-age pensions, the amount paid out is $125,000,000, of which $31,500,000 were paid by the workmen, a like sum by the employers, and the balance by the state. Altogether $187,500,000 more has been received by the workmen than they have paid into the common fund."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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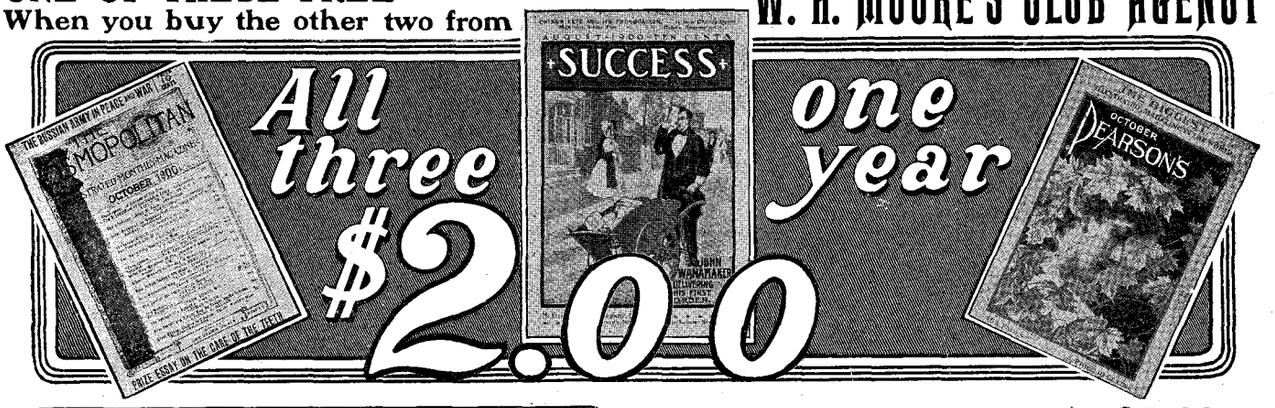

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Everybody's, Cosmopolitan and McClure's, or Leslie's, or Munsey's, the three	2.25	3.00
Everyboby's and Youth's Companion (new) with all extra numbers and Calendar for 1901	2.25	2.75
Everybody's, Review of Reviews (new), Success and Pearson's	2.75	4.50

Everybody's or Cosmopolitan or Pearson's or Ledger Monthly may be substituted for any one Magazine above except Success, if desired.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

is the youngest of the great popular monthlies. With the December number it becomes a part of the Wanamaker book business. The change means complete reorganization. Henceforward EVERYBODY'S proposes to hold a place in the front rank of periodical literature

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE will be patriotic and will be filled with the spirit and interest that will commend it to every American home.

Literary superiority will be supplemented by good paper, superior illustration, and artistic printing. The Christmas number will make a desirable beginning for a yearly subscription.

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EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE or THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE or PEARSON'S or SUCCESS or LEDGER MONTHLY or AMERICAN KITCHEN MAGAZINE or HOUSEHOLD or HOME MAGAZINE or WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION or MODERN CULTURE

will be sent in clubs as follows:—

	Club Price	Reg. Price
with Success, the two	$1.50	$2.00
with Home Magazine and Household, the three	1.80	3.00
with Review of Reviews (new) and Success, the three	2.50	4.50
with Munsey's and McClure's, the three	2.50	3.00
with Youth's Companion (new) and all extra Nos. and Calendar for 1901	2.25	2.75
with Ledger Monthly, Success and Review of Reviews (new)	3.00	5.50
with Ledger Monthly and American Kitchen Magazine	2.00	3.00
with Cassell's Magazine and Current Literature (new)	2.50	5.00
with Current Literature and Cassell's Little Folks or Quiver, the three	2.50	5.00

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE or CASSELL'S LITTLE FOLKS or QUIVER or McCLURE'S

will be sent in clubs as follows:—

	Club Price	Reg. Price
with Everybody's Magazine and Cosmopolitan	$2.25	$3.00
with Everybody's and Pearson's or Success, the three	2.25	3.00
with Everybody's, Success, and Review of Reviews (new)	3.25	6.00
with Everybody's, Success, Review of Reviews (new), and McClure's	3.75	7.00
with Everybody's, Success, Review of Reviews (new), and Cosmopolitan or Pearson's, the five	3.50	7.00

REVIEW OF REVIEWS (new) or CURRENT LITERATURE (new)

will be sent in clubs as follows:—

	Club Price	Reg. Price
with Everybody's Magazine and Munsey's	$3.00	$4.50 or $5.00
with Everybody's Magazine, Success, and Munsey's	3.25	5.50 or 6.00
with Everybody's, Success, and Scribner's	5.25	7.50 or 8.00
with Century Magazine, Everybody's, and Success	6.00	8.50 or 9.00
with World's Work, Success, and Everybody's	5.00	7.50 or 8.00
with Outlook, Everybody's, and Success	5.25	7.50 or 8.00
with Lippincott's, Everybody's, and Success	4.15	* 7.00 or 7.50
with Current Literature (new), Success, and Everybody's	3.25	7.00 or 7.50
with Bookman, Success, and Everybody's	3.50	6.50 or 7.00
with Country Gentleman, Everybody's, and Success	3.50	6.50 or 7.00
with Harper's (any one), Everybody's, and Success	5.70	8.50 or 9.00

Public Opinion (new) **may be substituted for Review of Reviews or Current Literature in any club in which Success is included.**

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will be sent in clubs as follows:—

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with Everybody's, Success, and Review of Reviews (new)	$3.00	$5.50
with Review of Reviews (new), Success, Everybody's, and Cosmopolitan	3.50	6.50
with Everybody's and Success	2.25	3.00
with Everybody's and Cosmopolitan or Pearson's, the three	2.25	3.00
with Everybody's and McClure's or Munsey's, the three	2.50	3.00
with Cassell's Magazine and Cosmopolitan	2.50	3.00
with Bookman and Current Literature (new)	3.00	6.00
with Youth's Companion (new) and all extra Nos. and Calendar for 1901	2.25	2.75

If you wish to subscribe for Harper's Magazine or Harper's Weekly or Harper's Bazar add $3.35 to any of the above combinations. Regular price of either, $4.00 a year.

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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly may be substituted for McClure's in any Club in this advertisement if desired, the price remaining the same

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

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Ora Pro Nobis.—James Bagnall Stubbs. (Skeffington & Son, London.)

Lyrics.—J. Houston Mifflin. (Henry T. Coats & Co.)

The Half-Hearted—John Buchan. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

Ancient Britain.—Alex. Del Mar. (The Cambridge Encyclopedia Co.)

John Wesley.—Frank Banfield. [The Westminster Biographies.] (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

Adam Duncan.—H. W. Wilson. [The Westminster Biographies.] (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

Episodes from "The Winning of the West."—Theodore Roosevelt. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Responsibility.—Rev. E. E. Holmes. (The Young Churchman Co., $0.20).

The Expansion of the American People.—Edwin Eile Sparks. (Scott, Foresman & Co.)

The Man with the Hoe and other Poems.—Edwin Markham. Illustrations by Howard Pyle. (Doubleday McClure Co.)

Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud.—Madison C. Peters. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00.)

Benjamin Franklin.—P. E. More. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.75.)

James B. Eads.—L. How. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.75.)

La Pold and Euridice. A Poem.—W. A. Engle, M.D. (Published by the Author.)

A Revolution in the Science of Cosmology.—George Campbell. (Published by the Author.)

Phaëthon.—Henry Abbey. (Styles & Kiersted, $0.75.)

A Chambermaid's Diary.—Octave Mirbeau, translated by Benj. R. Tucker. (Benj. R. Tucker, $1.25.)

The Age of Faith.—Amory H. Bradford, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

Tolstoy, A Man of Peace.—Alice B. Stockham, M.D. (Published by the Author, $1.00.)

The Ten Commandments, An Interpretation.—Rev. Geo. Chainey. (Stockham Publishing Co.)

Studies of American Fungi—Mushrooms, Edible, Poisonous, etc.—George Francis Atkinson. (Andrus & Church.)

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Stowe writes from Cape Town, September 17, 1900:

No country is a better customer for cement than South Africa. All public buildings, warehouses, stores, and residences are built of brick, cemented on the outside. No wood, or "frame," houses are seen. The expert Malays, the masons in this country, are adepts in producing very pleasing effects with cement in the outside finish of buildings. The bricks used in South Africa are two sevenths larger than the American bricks and are "laid up" principally with "mud," the inferior clay found here, instead of mortar (lime) or cement. Over the whole surface cement is laid. Bricks of different shapes form the window sills, caps, columns, pilasters, moldings, etc., and over these is spread the cement, forming a very pleasing exterior, the natural stone being closely imitated. Many of the large buildings are "spattered" with the cement, presenting a rough exterior very striking and even durable. I know of no cities that have more handsome and unique

If you will take the SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE to Florida or the South, you can visit those wonders of the world, LURAY CAVERNS and NATURAL BRIDGE, VA. Address: L. J. ELLIS, East. Pass. Agt., 398 Broadway, New York City.

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Richard Grant White has made of this a complete Shakesperian Library. The text is founded on the best authority. The **introductions** to each play, the **notes, analyses,** and **glossaries** are full and scholarly. The life of Shakespeare and the history of the older English drama are probably the best ever written. One volume is given to a complete **Topical Index of Shakespeare.**

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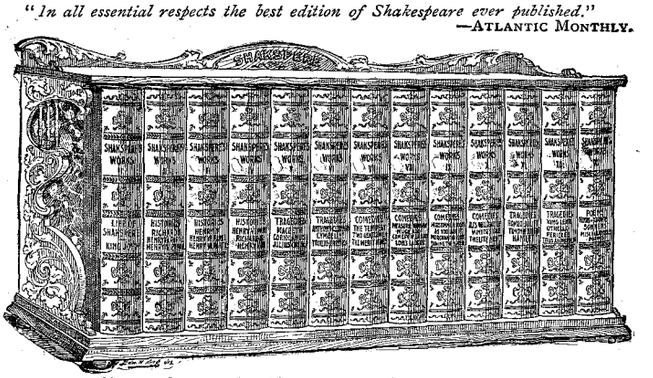

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building exteriors than the cities of this colony. Cement is also used in making drain-pipes, sidewalks, stoops, tiles, chimney pots or tops. Brick exteriors are never seen, as the bricks are inferior, the best qualities being made of clay and coal cinders.

Of the cement imports for 1899, amounting to 126,672,875 pounds, Belgium furnished 18,423,628 pounds; Germany, 7,448,395 pounds; other countries, 605 pounds; and the United Kingdom the balance. During 1900, the imports of cement from Germany have been increasing rapidly, as it has been found that German cement is equally as good as the best English Portland and can be bought at 1s. (24 cents) per barrel cheaper. Belgian cement is good and sells at 18d. (36 cents) cheaper than the English.

When I left the United States, our manufacturers of cement were producing an article which was proved by tests to be as good as the English, and that cement ought to find a large market here. While the United States, at the present time, would be hampered on account of the excessive steamship rates to this country, which would prevent competition with the German and Belgian cements, yet I am convinced, with equal rates the United States cement could find a market here in large quantities. Cement of the desired quality will never be manufactured here, as the ingredients do not exist.

Consul Harris writes from Eibenstock, September 20, as follows:

During the years from 1891 to 1900, inclusive, our trade with the German empire was as follows:

Year.	Exports from Germany to United States.	Imports into Germany from United States.
1891	$97,316,383	$92,795,456
1892	82,907,553	105,521,558
1893	96,210,205	83,578,988
1894	69,387,905	92,357,163
1895	81,014,065	92,053,753
1896	94,240,833	97,897,197
1897	111,210,614	125,246,088
1898	69,697,378	155,039,972
1899	84,225,777	155,772,179
1900	97,330,095	187,370,199
Total	$883,540,806	$1,189,632,553

Next to England, Germany presents the greatest field for our products. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the former country purchased goods from the United States to the value of $553,829,374, or three times as much as Germany. Yet, on the other hand, our exports to England during the past nine years have increased only about 25 per cent., while our exports to Germany show an increase of fully 100 per cent.

The above table shows that the United States tariffs of 1890, 1894, and 1897 have not, on the whole, affected German exports. The unusually large exports (imports from Germany) of 1897 were caused by German merchants forcing shipments before the tariff of that year should become law. This was especially the case with sugar. During the last fiscal year, however, Germany exported $13,104,318 more to the United States than in 1899, showing the increase under normal conditions.

In 1891, England exported to the United States $194,723,262 worth of products. In 1890, she exported $159,583,660 worth, or $35,139,602 less than in 1891; and at no time during the intervening years did she exceed the amount of 1891. The year which nearest approached it was 1896, and this year shows a minus of nearly $25,000,000. German exports to the United States for 1900 stand at about the same figures as in 1891, showing that the manufacturers of the empire have been able to hold certain markets. For many years to come, Germany will continue to hold these same markets, for the reason that American manufacturers are not in position to supply them. Therefore, Germany has assured markets in the United States for about $100,000,000 worth of products annually.

Our exports to Germany, especially in food products, will tend to increase. The German Empire consumes about $1,150,000,000 worth of foreign products every year. Of this, grain and farm products amounts to $170,000,000; groceries, sugar, etc., $165,000,000; cattle, $35,000,000; and animal products, $31,000,000. The only two coun-

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$1.50 a pair complete ready for use

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Whether you own one or a hundred horses you should have at once the facts about the Goodyear-Akron Shoes. Every day you delay costs you shoeing bills and horse value. A Goodyear-Akron Shoe is a combination of iron with a peculiar sort of rubber pad that wears better than steel. It is a new production of rubber which no other manufacturer in the world can produce. It is a miracle for Horse Shoes.

AN OFFER

Send your name and address for our book "Horse Sense on Horses' Feet" sent free, no charge.

Send your name and address for our book "Horse Sense on Horses' Feet" sent free, no charge.

Set your horse's hoof on a piece of paper, draw outline of hoof with pencil, mail to us and we will send you prepaid, a pair for front feet, complete ready for use, on receipt of $1.50. Put them on and try them, and if afterwards they are not considered simply a boon to both horse and driver, and almost a half saving in shoeing bills, and a thing you wish never to be without, we will refund your $1.50 in full. Certainly this is a proposal which speaks for itself, and it is made by

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Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout, former price 10; reduced to $6.67.

$15 Suits reduced to $10.

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Separate All-Wool Skirts, former price $6.50; reduced to $4.34.

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$12 Skirts reduced to $8.

Winter Jackets, lined throughout, former price $7; reduced to $4.67.

$9 Jackets reduced to $6.
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Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $7; reduced to $4.67.

$8 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $5.34.
$10 Rainy-Day Skirts reduced to $6.67.

Reduced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Etc.

We are also closing out our sample suits and cloaks (which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom) at one-half of regular prices. Send for Catalogue, Bargain List and Reduced Price Samples; you will get them by return mail. Order what you choose; your order will be filled promptly, intelligently—if you think not, send the garment back. *We will refund your money;* it's your good will we want most.

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TURKISH BATHS AT HOME

3 CENTS EACH in Chicago Cabinets. Taken Easily, Safely. No exposure. Cleanses and invigorates entire system. Sure preventative of disease. Keeps you Healthy and Strong.

One bath cures a cold or stops a fever.

GUARANTEED to cure Rheumatism, blood and skin diseases. Health resort medicated baths at home. Price with Formulæ and heater, $5. Shipped on approval. Good Agents wanted. SPECIAL: To the first purchaser of Chicago Cabinets in each vicinity we have A GRAND SPECIAL OFFER. Ask for it to-day. Write for book about Turkish Baths, FREE.

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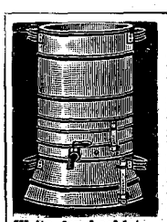

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on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **Hon. LEE W. FUNK,** Chief of Indian Division, Washington, D. C., writes: "I take pleasure in recommending your Sanitary Still. The water from the still is sparkling, pure and palatable. The still is simple but effective, and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition.

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tries which will rival the United States in the export of grain to Germany for many years to come are Russia and the Argentine Republic. The uncertain crops of the former country will generally be in favor of American cereals, while from the latter country it costs three times as much to send a cargo of wheat to Europe as it does from any port in the United States.

Our trade with the German Empire covers a vast and varied field of products. The districts of Magdeburg, Stettin, and Danzig supply us with raw sugar; Munich and Würzburg with beer; the Palatinate, Bernkastel, and the Rhinegau with wines. We go to Frankfort and vicinity, to Mannheim, and Barmen for colors and dyes of every description; to Berlin and Frankfort for chemicals and drugs; to Chemnitz for cotton hosiery and gloves; to Glauchau, Plauen, Annaberg, and Eibenstock for dress goods, embroideries, and trimmings. Rhenish Prussia sends us woolens, cottons, braids, laces, velvets, ribbons, silks, and silk mixed. Saxony exports to the United States textiles of all kinds, linens, musical instruments, leather gloves, furs, skins, and bristles, etc. In fact, 25 per cent. of the foreign trade of this kingdom is done with the United States.

Some of Germany's chief exports to the United States for 1899 are as follows, in round numbers: Textiles, various kinds, $18,000,000; chemicals, colors, dyes, drugs, etc, $13,000,000; sugar, raw, $12,000,000; furs, hides, and skins, $5,000,000; leather gloves, $3,000,000.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, Germany purchased of us the following principal articles:

Articles.	Value.
Agricultural machinery	$1,646,711
Bicycles and parts	1,117,352
Manure	2,521,983
Petroleum	6,542,815
Tobacco, raw	4,021,447
Lumber	2,272,474
Cotton	47,346,679
Meal	4,032,654
Indian corn	13,855,290
Wheat	7,666,210
Flour	2,007,404
Pork, fresh, salted, etc	17,860,495
Margarin	2,080,029

As the German Empire continues to offer increased markets to our cotten growers and farmers, it may be that in time the German colonies may become markets for the products of our manufacturers. We have already made a small beginning in some of them. In 1898, we sold to German Africa $2,319 worth of goods; in 1899, $27,573 worth to German Oceania; and in 1900, $29,202 worth to German China.

PERSONALS.

His Face Was His Fortune.—Victor Hugo was the idol of a large section of the French public, and during the later years of his life his portraits were in great demand. In M. Dollfus's book "Modèles d'artistes," the author, who professes to know all about the artists of Paris and their models, writes that Victor Hugo never "sat" for any of these popular portraits and photographs. In fact, they were not portraits of Hugo but of a crayon seller of the Latin Quarter, who bore a startling resemblance to the great author.

"The substitute earned a good income by posing for these portraits, and the resemblance incidentally brought him other benefits. Often an honest citizen, on returning home at night, would exclaim proudly to his astonished wife:

"'What do you think? I met Victor Hugo on an omnibus, and he shook hands with me!'

"The crayon seller was largely responsible for the common rumor that it was Victor Hugo's custom to ride in cheap public conveyances, even in the coldest weather, and to permit his admirers to pay his three cents fare.

"In the evening the crayon seller frequented the cafés and accepted 'treats' from credulous persons who boasted next day of their familiarity with the poet. Or, a tardy husband would say to his wife:

"'I couldn't help it, my dear. I met Victor Hugo, and we got talking about literature. With such a man, of course, it would never do for me to make the first move to go.'

"And the mollified wife would shrug her shoulders and say:

"'Oh! These authors! They are all alike.'

"And so the crayon seller satisfied his thirst for wine and fame at small expense. But alas! Victor Hugo died, and with him went his double's reflected glory. The poor man not only lost a large

Pears'

No soap in all the world is so cheap.

No soap in all the world is so good—none so lasting.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Queen Kitchen Cabinet

$7.55 and Up. A labor-saving device that's **worth three closets.** Saves steps time and money. A convenient place for all baking-utensils, cereal products, spices, table linens, etc. The Queen Cabinet is an ornament to any house. Made of hardwood, antique finish. Fitted with casters, and easy to move about. Six styles. **$4.90 to $11.40.** The ideal wedding, birthday, and

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Used and recommended by famous American cooks. Money refunded if not satisfied. Descriptive catalogue "O," of other useful household articles, **Free.** *Write to-day.*

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is light, ornamental; easy to adjust to any height or angle. Made of fine steel tubing, finished in oxidized copper, nickel or black enamel.

Our handsome booklet free on request.

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Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams and Ceylons from..... **27c to 57c** per lb.

VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. **10c to 29c** per lb.

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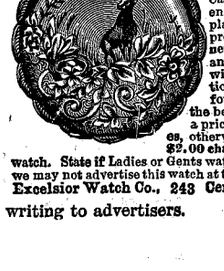

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Excelsior Watch Co., 243 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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part of his revenue, but had to pay for his own wine and omnibus rides, and hats no longer flew into the air when he appeared on the boulevards. He became despondent and soon followed the great author to the tomb."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Talismans Worn by Royal Personages.—Royal superstitions often find expression in the shape of talismans, the loss of which would inflict direful results upon the owner. They are protective agencies, so long as they are worn. A writer in *Tit-Bits* (London), says:

"The autocratic Czar of All the Russias constantly carries about with him a ring, without which nothing would induce him to stir a step from his palace. Tho this is really a fiction, it is believed to contain a tiny piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified. The ring is supposed to be endowed with some occult power of shielding its wearer from personal danger; hence the Czar's anxiety to always have it with him. Belief in its magic influence was immensely strengthened by the fact of the present Emperor's grandfather being without the ring at the moment of his assassination.

"The Shah of Persia always wears a belt set with a superb emerald, to which he ascribes the same virtue as the Czar attributes to his sacred ring. The belt is filled with onion peelings, the object of which is said to be to move any would-be assassin to tears. When the late Shah visited this country he was never seen in public without his protecting belt and gem. He thoroughly believed that if he traveled without the emerald disaster would overtake him, and by a strange coincidence it actually did. It will be remembered that this Persian monarch was foully assassinated not many years ago, and it was a singular fact that he was not wearing the gem at the time.

"King George of Greece possesses a talisman, which is also a grim reminder of an attempt on his life. Just at the conclusion of the war with Turkey, he was waylaid and shot at several times, one of the bullets embedding itself in the box of his carriage. His Majesty's escape was so miraculous that he had this bullet extracted and made into a charm for his watch-chain. He would not part with it for a kingdom, firmly believing that as it mercifully missed him when directed at him, it was designed to insure him immunity from assassination.

"The Sultan of Turkey, who lives in constant dread of what has been described as the 'happy despatch,' would not be an Oriental if he did not believe in the efficacy of charms. His own particular talisman is said to be a richly bejeweled miniature dagger which he invariably carries about with him. Despite its virtues, however, he takes the precaution of insisting on one of his ministers tasting every dish prepared for him before partaking of it himself.

"When the late German Emperor was lying desperately ill at San Remo, a remarkable amulet was sent to him by the Sultan. It consisted of a string of nine stones of the size of hazel nuts, each of which bore an inscription from the Koran and had been prayed over by a Moslem priest. Accompanying this royal talisman was a letter assuring the Emperor that if he only wore it his health would be at once restored.

"The Ameer of Afghanistan wears a beautiful gold ring, to which he ascribes the fact of his having survived so long the machinations of his enemies. He has been a good many times reported dead, but thanks to the magic of his golden ring he still lives to praise its protecting virtues.

"No Chinese potentate has ever been without his precious amulet. It is recorded of a former 'Son of Heaven' that his talisman was a bracelet which he wore upon his forearm. The result was that, when His Celestial Majesty was stricken with paralysis, the use of that particular arm was preserved to him, and he was able to issue his decrees as usual. But the full extent of the amulet's mystic power was only revealed at the Emperor's death. Three days after that event, when the priests were viewing the body, the removal of the bracelet was suggested. Instantly the hand was lifted up in deprecation at the proposal, which was thereupon abandoned. At least, so runs the story.

"The talisman of the sorrow-stricken ex-Empress Eugénie is an artistically jeweled breast-pin, fashioned in the shape of a clover-leaf. That has been her companion throughout her checkered career, albeit it has not always brought her happiness. She is said to have pinned it on her bosom before bidding farewell to her beloved son, the late Prince Imperial, when he left this country to meet his death at the hands of savages in South Africa."

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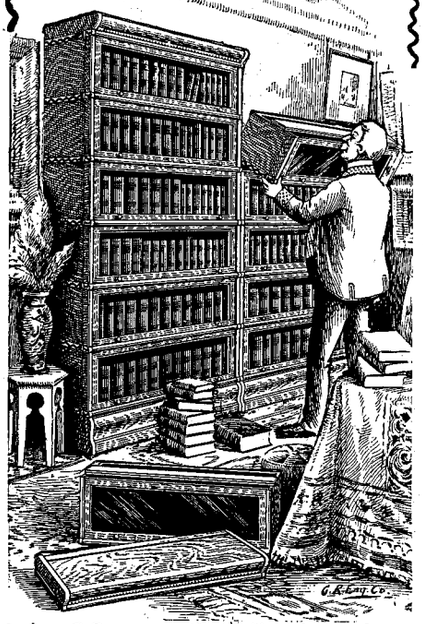

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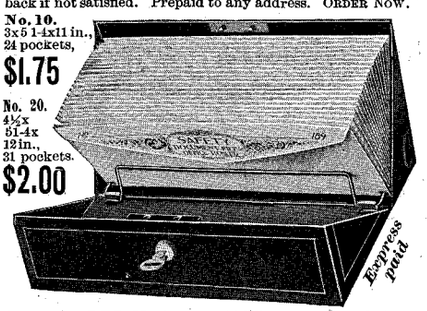

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Love's Paradox.

By R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

This is Love's best paradox,
Since first the world begun:
Many is monotony,
Variety is one.

—In *Harper's Weekly.*

Roadside Rest.

By ARTHUR KETCHUM.

Such quiet sleep has come to them!
The springs and autumns pass,
Nor do they know if it be snow
Or daisies in the grass.

All day the birches bend to hear
The river's undertone;
Across the hush a fluting thrush
Sings evensong alone.

But down their dream there drifts no sound,
The winds may sob and stir—
On the still breast of peace they rest.
And they are glad of her.

They ask not any gift—they mind
Not any foot that fares;
Unheededly Life passes by,
Such quiet sleep is theirs.

—*Atlantic*, November.

First Snow.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

All through the day the winter massed
The angry armies of the sky,
And when the darkness fell at last
We heard the savage host sweep by.

Now breaks the morning, bright once more,
And silence lies upon the world;
Peace comes, the long siege being o'er—
Peace, with her great white flag unfurled.

—*Woman's Home Companion*, December.

Wind of the South.

By WILLIAM HURD HILLYER.

Wind of the South, take this message, and bear it
afar on thy pinions,
Over the old red hills and the land of the long-leaved pine—
Northward hundreds of leagues to the Snow-King's wide dominions:
Bear unto her that I love, O Wind, this message of mine.

Whisper it into her ear when the errant birds, returning,
Flutter about her feet and tales of the springtime tell:
Breathe her a word from me while the sunset's beacon is burning,
When, in the gathering dusk, she waits for the twilight bell.

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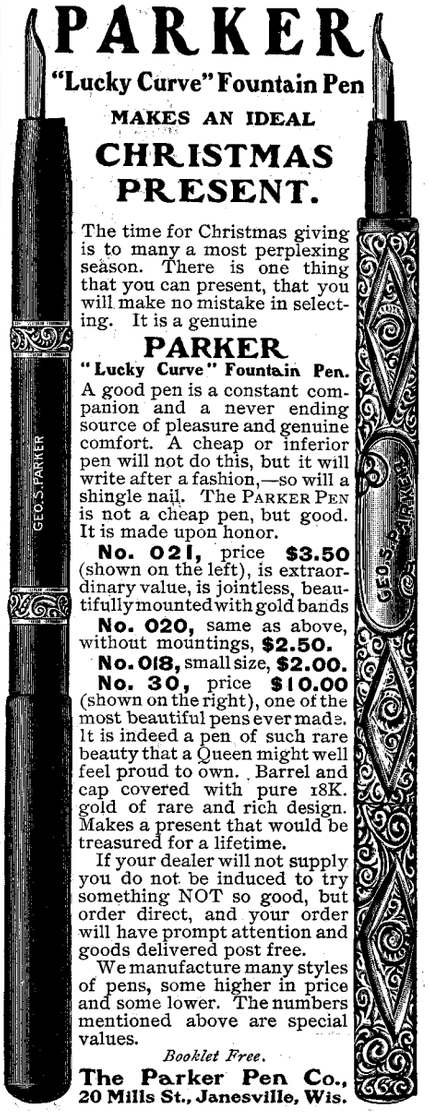

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Tell her of Austral isles and the palm-tree's magical glory;
Tell her of roses fair and of seas where the white sails shine—
Speak in what words you will, but simple and old my story:
Bear unto her, O Wind of the South, this message of mine.

—*Lippincott's*, December.

Lines.

By RICHARD HOVEY.

And if some day he come back,
What should he be told?
Tell him he was waited for
Till my heart was cold.

And if he ask me yet again,
Not recognizing me?
Speak him fair and sisterly;
His heart breaks, maybe.

And if he ask me where you are,
What shall I reply?
Give him my golden ring,
And make no reply.

And if he ask me why the hall
Is left desolate?
Show him the unlit lamp
And point to the open gate.

And if he should ask me, then,
How you fell asleep?
Tell him that I smiled, for fear
Lest he should weep.

—From the French of Maurice Maeterlinck, in the December *Bookman*.

Niagara.

By HENRY AUSTIN.

Splendor supreme of constant majesty,
Of towering passion, overpowering charm,
At last, mine eyes behold thee as thou art—
In all the lightness of thy moving grace;
In all the whiteness of thy soaring spray;
In all the brightness of thy might!

At last,
Mine ears drink in thy voice miraculous,
O plunging mountain full of thunder-songs
Defiant or triumphant, echoing aye
Through vasts of day and night!

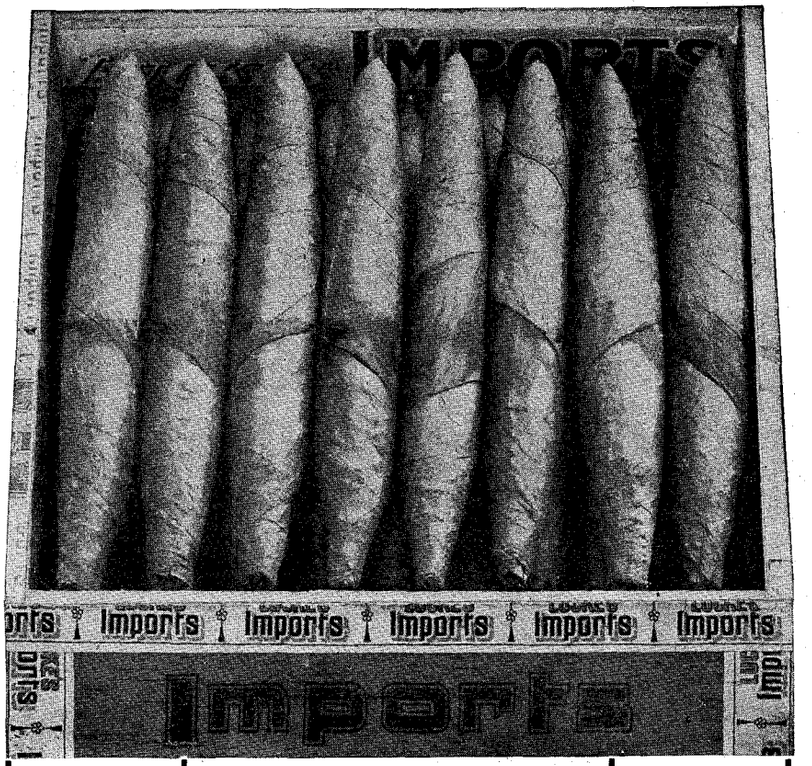
O Shape beyond
All wingèd imagery of magic words
Most musical, by ancient bards bequeathed
To spell the hearts of ever-coming men,
At last, I grasp, I clasp thee; and my soul,
Struck speechless in thy Cavern of the Winds,
Breathlessly burns with sharp, voluptuous ache
To dash herself against thy torrent breast
And join the awful Angels of thy fall
Perpetual on the crags of Agony—
Victorious Agony of glorious doom!

O perilous bridge 'mid gusts of dazzling pearl,
Or where a diamond storm enshrouds the way,
Thou seem'st like Life a span 'twixt Day and Night;
For tho eternal rainbows crown the rocks,
Halos of Hope, charmed circles of high Faith,
Commanding entrance through the chasms of Doubt
To deeps of nobler knowledge and soul-strength,
Yet all this beauty overwhelms the mind
By clash of contrast with our littleness.

. . . . .

So, Heart of Mine,
Oh! Heart of All, stand up and take the sun!
Seize, for 'tis thine, thy sovereignty of Light!
Night with her pale Infinitude of Stars,
Nor Ocean, nor the Mountains, nor e'en Thou,
Niagara, with all thy loveliness,
Can match, in possibilities of growth
To Power, to Beauty, to Sublimity,
That noblest Mystery, the Soul of Man.

—In *The Independent*.



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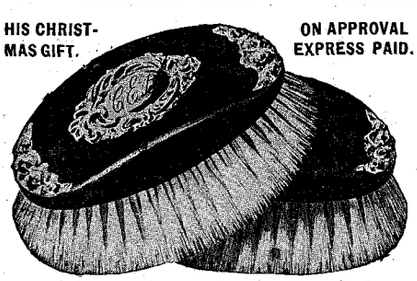

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He Knew.—"William, go up to my room. Back of my wardrobe there are——" "Cigars, sir?" "Yes. How did you find them?" "Oh, very good, indeed, sir!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Fond Critic.—WIFE OF HIS BOSOM: "Lovely, dear, lovely! But I think those sheep look too much like clouds—er—that is—of course—darling—unless they *are* clouds."—*Life.*

Even Chances.—BYSTANDER: "Poor fellow! One of his wounds is mortal, I believe."

POLICEMAN: "So it is; but the other wan ain't, so he has an even chance."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Melancholy Autumn.—SHE: "Mrs. Gotrox says it makes her sad to see the leaves fall from the trees."

HE: "She'd feel worse if she had to gather them all up."—*Puck.*

On Broadway.—AUNT HETTY: "It's very kind of you to bring us over!"

THE POLICEMAN: "Don't mintion it, ma'am!"

AUNT HETTY: "But it is kind! I do hope you'll get safe back again!"—*Puck.*

Too late.—STUTTERING EMPLOYER (writing a letter): "B-b-b-boy, hand me a b-b-b-bl-bl-bl——"

OFFICE BOY: "A blotter, sir, do you wish?"

STUTTERING EMPLOYER: "Never mind n-n-n-now; the ink has d-d-d-dried."—*Bazar.*

That Chimney Habit.—MR. SMITH (who has just called for a lamp): "Why, Mary, this chimney broke the instant you put the lamp down."

MARY: "Yes, Mr. Smith, don't you know chimneys always break the first time they are used?"—*Collier's Weekly.*

His Definition.—WEARY WILLY: "I can't get a job, mum! All de good jobs is taken!"

MRS. HANDOUT: "H'm! And what would you call a 'good job'?"

WEARY WILLY: "Oh! Any kind uv a job dat's taken, mum!"—*Puck.*

That Absent-Minded Professor.—PROFESSOR (returning home at night, hears noise): "Is some one there?"

BURGLAR (under the bed): "No!"

PROFESSOR: "That's strange! I was positive some one was under my bed."—*Tit-Bits.*

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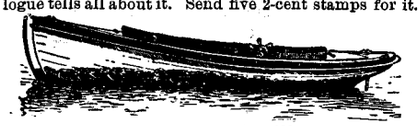

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ducting some chemical experiments. The professor expects to go down to posterity——" (From the laboratory: Br-r-r-r. Bang!)

THE VISITOR: "I hope the professor hasn't gone."—*Harlem Life.*

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AUTHOR: "Indeed, you are too flattering."

CRITIC: "I was referring to that railway smash in the third act."—*Tit-Bits.*

Wide Open.—BRIGGS: "Well, old man, who is that Authors' Club of yours getting on?"

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BRIGGS: "Is that so? I had an idea that it was an exclusive affair."—*Life.*

Baby Story.—SCHOOLBOY: "Did you know about that baby that was fed on elephant's milk, and gained twenty pounds a day?"

SCHOOLMASTER (indignantly): "No, I didn't. Whose baby was it?—answer me or I'll thrash you."

SCHOOLBOY: "The elephant's baby."—*The Schoolmaster.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

December 3.—By imperative order of the Czar, the Russians hand over the Shan Hai Kuan Railroad to the Germans.

Four companies of German troops are reported to be seriously menaced thirty-five miles west of Pao-Ting-Fu.

December 5.—Minister Conger is instructed to sign the agreement reached by the conference of Ministers at Peking.

A despatch from Field-Marshal von Waldersee says strong detachments of Chinese regulars under General Ma are reported from Shan Si to be holding the mountain passes on the frontier of Chi-Li.

December 6.—Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress-Dowager cable thanks to Berlin for the moderation of the demands of the powers.

December 8.—Fresh news of massacres of European missionaries in China is brought to Peking.

Reports say that stations west of Peking are being besieged, not only by Boxers, but by imperial troops.

December 9.—All foreign Ministers, reports say at Peking, except the British representative, are expected to sign the joint note in negotiations for peace.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 5.—In the Dutch chamber, the premier states that the Netherlands can not foresee the movement to offer arbitration in South Africa.

December 6.—President Kruger arrives at The Hague. The British meet with another reverse near Buffelspoert.

December 7.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain makes a statement in Parliament promising early civil government in the Boer states, the end in view being ultimate self-government.

December 8.—General Knox continues in hot pursuit of General DeWet.

An attempt by DeWet to force a passage of the Orange River is said to be frustrated.

The Boers capture a herd of sheep near Krugersdorf, in the Transvaal.

President Kruger is received in audience by Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 3.—The British Parliament opens.

Russia creates several new consulates in Persia.

December 4.—General Mercier, in the French

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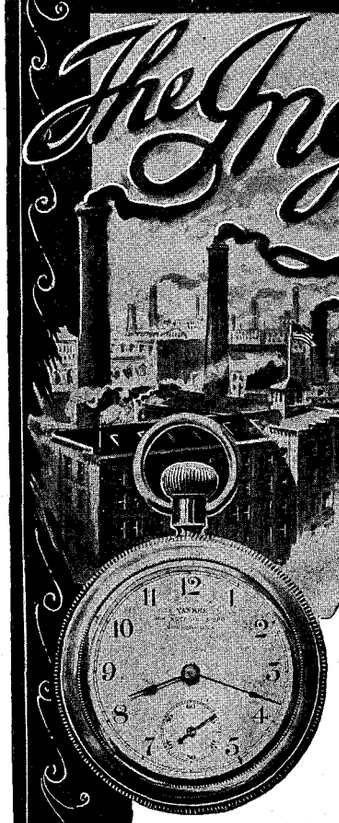

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Senate, causes a sensation by telling of the ease with which England could be invaded.

December 5.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns, owing to differences.

December 6.—In the houses of Parliament, Joseph Chamberlain becomes the center of a severe attack.

Lord Salisbury announces the intention of Great Britain to carry on the Boer war to the inevitable end.

The census of the German Empire gives Munich a population of 498,503; Dresden, 395,349, and Magdeburg, 229,532; increase respectively of 92,982, 58,909, and 15,299.

December 7.—Owing to the withdrawal of the exequatur of Herr Pott, Dutch consul at Lourenço Marques, the Dutch Minister to Lisbon and the Portuguese Minister at The Hague leave their posts.

December 7.—The returns for Leipsic show a population of 455,089; Nuremberg, 260,743; Charlottenburg, 189,300; Mannheim, 137,000; Lubeck, 81,517, and Halle, 15,663.

December 9.—Queen Victoria sends a message to King Carlos, recognizing new and cordial relations between Great Britain and Portugal.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 3.—The final session of the Fifty-sixth Congress begins; the President's message is read.

Both houses adjourn, the deaths of Senators Davis and Gear, and Representatives Daly and Hoffecker being announced.

December 4.—*Senate:* The ship subsidy bill is discussed.

Mr. Dolliver is sworn in as Senator from Iowa.

House: The army reorganization bill is presented.

December 5.—*Senate:* The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is considered in executive session.

House: Debate upon the army reorganization bill is begun.

December 6.—*House:* The army reorganization bill is passed by a vote of 166 to 133.

The army canteen is abolished in an amendment.

December 7.—*Senate:* Mr. Teller offers an amendment, striking out the clause prohibiting fortification of a canal in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

House: The Grout bill to prevent fraud in sale of oleomargarine as butter is passed by a vote of 198 to 92.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 3.—The committee appointed to perpetuate the Dewey arch in New York City disbands and announces the abandonment of the project.

December 4.—The Isthmian canal commission favors the Nicaragua route in its report.

December 5.—William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, dies at his home in Richmond.

December 6.—Brigadier-General Charles P. Eagan, who was suspended some time ago for his attack on General Miles, is restored to duty and immediately retired.

Charles A. Towne accepts the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator C. K. Davis until the legislature elects.

December 7.—A new gold-field, as rich as the Klondike, is reported on the Yellow River, a branch of the Kuskokurin.

Senator Platt says that a bill will be passed creating a single-headed police commission for New York City without delay.

December 9.—Ex-Senator Irby, of South Carolina, dies in Laurens, S. C.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 3.—*Philippines:* Reports say that 2,200 natives, nearly all fighting rebels, take the oath of allegiance to the United States at Vigan, Luzon, their reason for surrender being the reelection of President McKinley.

December 7.—More activity is shown in the military operations in Northern and Southern Luzon; severe loss is inflicted on several bands of insurgents.

It is learned from Hongkong that authorities there have been unable to find a Filipino Junta.

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CHESS.

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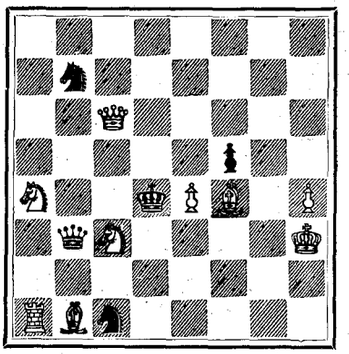
Problem 524.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.

First Prize Tenth Problem-Tourney, Manchester *Weekly Times*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

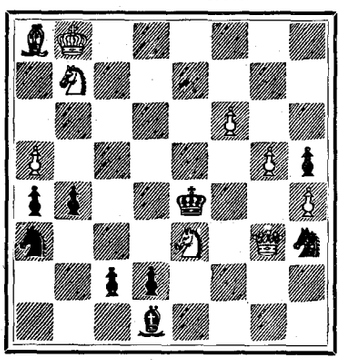
White mates in two moves.

Problem 525.

By GEORGE SLATER.

First Prize Tenth Problem-Tourney, Manchester *Weekly Times*.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 518.

Key-move, R—Kt 6.

No. 519.

1. Kt—K 8 / K—B 4	2. B—K 4 ch / K—K 3	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate	
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
	2. ..... / K x B	3. Kt—Q 6, mate	
1. ..... / B—Kt sq	2. R x Kt ch / K—B 4	3. P—Kt 4, *mate*	
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. Kt—Kt 7 / P—Q 3	3. Kt—R 6, mate	
	2. ..... / Kt—B 4	3. Kt x P, mate	
1. ..... / Any other	2. B—K 4 / Any	3. Kt—B 6, mate	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M, Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton,

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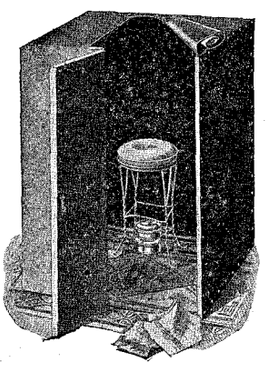

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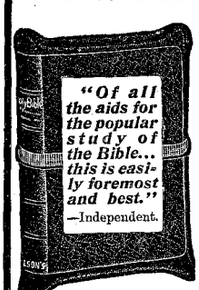

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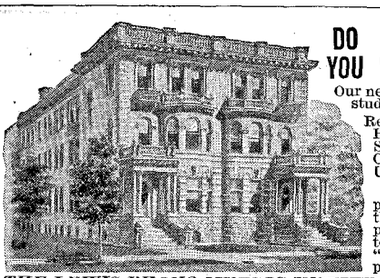

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Comments (518): "Old ideas take a fresh interest when given in an original and masterly manner, as in this case"—H. W. B.; "First-rate"—C. R. O.; "Above criticism"—F. H. J.; "Hardly worthy of Walter"—M. M.; "Easy, but artistic"—W. W.; "Remarkable for purity and simplicity"—J. G. L.; "Rather weak"—W. R. C.; "Very pretty"—E. C. C.; "A creditable composition"—G. D.; "Very neat, but not difficult"—H. W. F.; "Very subtle"—B. F. K.

(519): "The White P on Q B 4 shows which piece is to make the key-move; still, the variations beginning with 1.., K—B 4 are very fine, despite the dual"—M. W. H.; "The idea is very old; but this is a most excellent example"—H. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Not perfect; but promising"—F. H. J.; "Decidedly disappointing"—M. M.; "Key too evident"—W. W.; "Give it a befitting name, and place it in the Hall of Fame"—A K.; "Deserves honorable mention"—J. G. L.; "A fine instance of skilful knight-play"—S. M. M.; "Very good because it shows the peculiar power of the Kt"—W. B. M.; "Somewhat complicated and difficult for a beginner; but very interesting and fascinating"—E. C. C.; "Very difficult"—W. J. L.

In addition to those reported, J. G. L., H. A. S., F. F. C., H. S., S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., and R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va., got 517.

Twenty States and Canada represented by this week's solvers.

Only two persons, M. W. H. and the Rev. F. H. Johnston, sent the solution of Reichelm's end-game:

1.	P—R 7 / Kt—B 6	2.	P Rooks / Kt—Kt 8	3.	R—R sq / P—B 6	4.	R—R 4 ! / Kt—R 6 ch
5.	K x P / Kt—Kt 8 ch	6.	K—B 2 / Kt—R 6 ch	7.	K—Kt 3 / Kt—Kt 8	8.	R—R 2 / Kt—R 6
9.	R—Q 2 / Any	10.	R mates				

There are other variations, but this gives probably Black's strongest defense.

The Franklin-Brooklyn Match.

We gave last week the Philadelphia side of the discussion as to the eligibility of certain persons to play on the Brooklyn team in the proposed match with the Franklin Chess-Club. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* gives the Brooklyn side of the question:

"When the local organization sent its challenge for a match to the Franklin Chess-Club, it was a challenge for a telegraphic match on New Year's Day, and explicitly stated that the Brooklyn Club was to select its team from a list which included Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Hymes, Helms, and Teed, all honorary members of the Brooklyn Chess-Club. In accepting the challenge, the Franklin Club, it would seem necessarily accepted the team. After the Brooklyn Club had made concession after concession to the Quakers, agreeing to visit Philadelphia, to change the date to Thanksgiving Day, and to change several minor points in the rules, the Brooklyn Chess-Club's directors believed that the match would surely be played. Then, suddenly the Quakers, through their rules committee, Walter Penn Shipley, notified the Brooklyn organization that they objected to honorary club-members playing on the team, but said they would accept any team which the Brooklyn Club would certify to as composed of active members of the club. For the sake of bringing the match off the local board of directors sent a letter certifying to the eligibility of Barry, Hodges,

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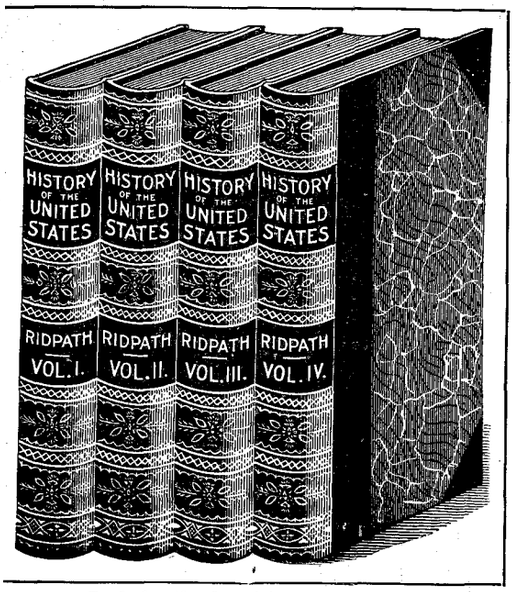

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et al., to play on the team, this being entirely in accordance with the club-constitution. The Franklin Club, however, would not accept the word of the club, and, still objecting to the honorary members the match was called off. . . ."

It concludes with these words:

"Chess, it seems, has been relegated to the ranks of the ordinary sport. It is no longer a pastime. Wrangling and unsportsmanlike, sporting tactics are becoming a necessary adjunct to the game which Morphy refused to play for more than a nominal stake."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

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The question uppermost in the minds of the Brooklyn Chess-Club members is: "Why did the Quakers object to the team when it was first transmitted to them in the body of the challenge? They scorn the theory that the Franklinites were afraid of being beaten, but feel that they have been badly treated."

Pillsbury in Pittsburg.

On November 28, in the afternoon, the Champion played, simultaneously, eight games of Chess and thirteen games of Checkers against the strongest players of the Pittsburg Chess-Club. Of the Chess games, he won 4, lost 2, and drew 2. Of the Checker games, he won eight. In the evening, he played 10 games of Chess *sans voir*, not losing any. The Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa., one of our solvers, drew his game.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEMPLE. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEMPLE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 B x Kt	P x B
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 3	16 Q—R 4	P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 R—R 3	P—K R 3
4 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	18 Kt—B 4	R—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	19 Kt—R 5	R—Kt 3
6 P—Q 3	Kt—Q 5	20 P x P	Q x P
7 B x B ch	Q x B	21 R—K B sq	Q—Q 4
8 P x P	Kt x Kt ch	22 K R—B 3	R—K sq
9 Q x Kt	P x P	23 Kt—Kt 3	B x Kt
10 Castles	Kt—B 3	24 R(R3) x B	R x R
11 B—K 3	B—Q 3	25 Q x R	R—K 7
12 Kt—Q 5	Castles	26 R—B 2	R—K 8 ch
13 Q—Kt 3	K—R sq	27 R—B sq	R—K 7
14 R—B 3	Kt—Q 5	28 R—B 2	

And drawn by repetition of moves.

Chess in California.

The following game settled the question of championship in the recent tournament of the Los Angeles Chess-Club, as Mr. Waterman, at the end of the contest, was only one half point in the lead over R. B. Griffith, the former champion of the University of Pennsylvania.

Petroff's Defense.

WATERMAN. *White.*	GRIFFITH. *Black.*	WATERMAN. *White.*	GRIFFITH. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Q R-Q sq	K—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	20 P—K B 3	K—Q 2
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	21 K—B 2	K—B 2
4 P—Q 4	P x P	22 Kt—B 4 sq	R—K sq
5 Castles	Kt x P	23 Kt—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
6 R—K sq	P—Q 4	24 Kt—R 5	R—Kt 3?
7 B x P	Q x B	25 Kt—Kt 3	B—B sq
8 Kt-Q B 3	Q—Q sq	26 P—Q B 4	P—Q R 3
9 R x Kt ch	B—K 2	27 Kt—K 2	B—Q 2
10 Kt x P	P—K B 4	28 P—Q Kt 4	R—Q Kt sq
11 R—K B 4	Castles	29 P—Q B 5	P—Q 4
12 Kt x Kt	Q x Q	30 P—Q R 4	R—K 3
13 Kt x Q	P x Kt	31 P—R 5	Q R—K sq
14 R—Q B 4	R—B 3	32 Kt—Q B 3	R—K 6?
15 B—B 4	B—R 3	33 R x P!	R x P ch
16 R—Q 4	B—Q 3	34 K x R	P x R
17 B x B	P x B	35 Kt x P ch	K—B 3
18 Kt—K 3	K—B 2	36 Kt—B 6 and wins.	

Griffith won ten straight games and lost only one game.

A Nut to Crack.

Mr. J. P. Bell, Wilmington, Del., sends us an interesting position, illustrating a certain kind of tactics well known to problem-solvers:

WHITE (9 pieces): K on K 4; Bs on Q B 4 and Q R 7; Kts on Q Kt sq and Q R 8; R on Q R 3; and Ps on K B 3, 5, and Q 3.

BLACK (7 pieces): K on Q R 4; Ps on K 4, K B 3 and 5, Q B 2 and 3, Q R 5.

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